

THE AMERICAS / TRANSFERRING TECHNOLOGY

Abortion Clinic Wins \$1 Million In Damages

By Sam Howe Verhovek

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — In what abortion-rights advocates hailed as the largest civil award ever against the anti-abortion movement, a state jury in Houston ordered two anti-abortion groups to pay more than \$1 million in punitive damages to a Planned Parenthood clinic whose operation was disrupted by protests during the 1992 Republican National Convention here.

The size of the award, which was slightly more than Planned Parenthood had sought, elated advocates of abortion rights and clearly raised the prospect that people who had contributed money to anti-abortion causes could see some portion go to abortion clinics in the form of damages paid by anti-abortion groups.

Leaders of the two groups that were ordered to pay the money, Operation Rescue and Rescue America-National, said they would never do so and vowed to appeal. But the fact that the seven-man, five-woman jury made such a large award in a relatively conservative state like Texas had led to speculation that the state's anti-abortion rights groups contemplating lawsuits in other states where anti-abortion protesters have disrupted the operations of abortion clinics.

Planned Parenthood officials said they brought the Texas suit under a general strategy that they compared to a Southern civil rights group's successful effort to cripple a branch of the Ku Klux Klan a few years ago by obtaining a huge civil award.

Abortion rights advocates around the United States hailed Monday's ruling as a new legal tool and said they believed the threat of huge monetary damages might do far more than the threat of jail to deter many abortion opponents from blocking access to clinics or carrying out other forms of protest.

Under the order, Operation Rescue must pay \$350,000 and its leader at the time of the protests, Reverend Keith Tuohy, was assessed \$150,000. Rescue America must pay \$355,000 and its national director, Don Treshman, was told to pay \$155,000.

"They'll go to jail as a badge of honor, but if you start talking about this is going to cost you some money and you're going to have to pay, it's a totally different scenario," said Leslie Sebastian, special projects coordinator for Planned Parenthood in San Diego. But the Reverend Philip Benham, the Dallas-based director of Operation Rescue, scoffed at the notion, saying members of his group would go ahead with plans to demonstrate at a new abortion clinic in Waco, Texas, later this month.

"We are proclaiming that Jesus is Lord and we will never, ever back up on that message," he said. "We'll be going to Waco to face Planned Parenthood. They're going to have to kill us to bury the message, but I promise you this: The message will not die, never."

The ruling clearly stunned abortion opponents. "Our breath has been taken away," Mr. Benham said. "Planned Parenthood was given a judgment for \$1 million because we preached the Gospel on a public sidewalk across the street from an abortion mill."

But Mr. Manne said, "When you block doors, when you block patients from entering a building, that's not preaching and praying."



CLOSE-UP — Mr. Clinton taking a question from a remote location during a televised "town meeting" in Cranston, Rhode Island.

Kennedy Lays Out His Plan

WASHINGTON — Edward M. Kennedy, the Senate's senior campaigner for national health insurance, proposed changing President Bill Clinton's health care plan to broaden individuals' choice of insurance and to lighten the burden on the smallest businesses.

The Kennedy plan is instantly influential, not only because it got Mr. Clinton's backing, but also because Mr. Kennedy heads the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, the only congressional committee with a firm timetable for completing a health care bill by the end of the month.

The Massachusetts Democrat worked out his proposal in consultation with the White House and with Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the leader of the Democratic majority. It would require all but the smallest employers to buy insurance for their workers and would offer any American the same insurance choices federal workers have.

Mr. Kennedy also proposed raising more money than Mr. Clinton would through higher taxes on tobacco and large corporations as well as higher out-of-pocket payments by individuals.

In his proposal Monday, Mr. Kennedy followed the basic outlines of the Clinton plan, but he added benefits for women and the elderly and disabled, who have been supportive but not ecstatic. He offered concessions to small businesses while seeking to enlist the support of the insurance industry by requiring universal coverage but not compelling anyone to join an insurance-buying cooperative. (NYT)

Another Shot at the Court

WASHINGTON — Judge Stephen Breyer, bypassed for the U.S. Supreme Court

Pass the Hat for Paula Jones

WASHINGTON — The new lawyer for Paula Corbin Jones appealed for outside financial support to pay the costs of her lawsuit alleging sexual harassment by Mr. Clinton, describing the case as a "David and Goliath battle" in which he and his client are likely to be overwhelmed by the legal resources of the president.

Gilbert K. Davis, a Fairfax, Virginia, lawyer who has been active in Republican Party politics, would not discuss his fee arrangement with Mrs. Jones, but denied suggestions by White House aides and Clinton supporters that he and his co-counsel in the case are being paid by conservative groups.

Mr. Davis said that he had been contacted by individuals — he declined to identify them — who have offered to help raise money for his client and that he was encouraging them to do so.

"We're not going to be refusing help because it certainly will be required," Mr. Davis said. "There have been people who have been saying, 'We're going to try and do something.'"

Mrs. Jones's cause has been championed by several conservative organizations. Last week, this prompted Mr. Clinton's chief lawyer, Robert S. Bennett, to charge that Mrs. Jones was being "used" by the president's enemies and that her lawsuit was a part of a political plot to "rewrite" the results of the 1992 election. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Following the House of Representatives vote last week to ban assault weapons, a measure that needs to be made to conform with a Senate-passed bill, Mike Saporito, senior vice president at RSR Wholesale Guns of Orlando, Florida, said: "Sales have gone through the roof. We've had a run on just about everything that shoots. It's been sort of incredible. They cleaned out warehouse after warehouse." (AP)

John Gacy, Serial Killer, Is Executed in Illinois

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — John Wayne Gacy, one of the most lurid serial killers in American history, was put to death Tuesday by lethal injection.

Gacy, 57, was convicted in 1980 of the murders of 33 boys, including 27 whose bodies were discovered in the crawl space of his home in a modest neighborhood near O'Hare International Airport.

There was evidence of sexual torture in some of the murders, which occurred between 1972 and 1978. For most of the last 14 years, Gacy had been a shadowy figure on

Death Row, where he continued to maintain his innocence, painted pictures he sold to galleries, and installed a special telephone line over which he made his case to curious callers.

He outlived two of the jurors who convicted him. But with the approach of his scheduled execution by lethal injection, Gacy re-emerged into the public spotlight, once again a subject of fascination and revulsion.

During the past week, the Chicago media were gripped by Gacymania, reliving the sordid details of the old case and seeking out the major players in the drama — including jurors, the prosecutor and a relative of one of the victims, who demanded the right to watch Gacy die.

Gacy had been interviewed by telephone and seen in old television interviews that have been rebroadcast to refresh memories.

In one particularly breathless report, CBS-owned WBBM-TV took viewers along the route of Gacy's final steps, ending in the execution room at the Stateville Correctional Center in Joliet, about 30 miles southwest of Chicago.

Walter Jacobson, anchor for WFLD-TV, the Fox station in Chicago, was quoted as saying that "this is just the kind of break we needed for our ratings" after his station won a media drawing to witness the execution.

The Chicago Tribune largely confined itself to reports about the legal battle to save the condemned man, but the Chicago Sun-Times provided readers with Gacy's last meal — fried chicken, french fries and a soft drink from an unnamed fast food chain, plus fresh strawberries — and his final spiritual arrangements.

He had asked to see a Roman Catholic chaplain Monday night.

But despite the diplomatic language Vietnamese leaders use to Americans, there remain many reminders of the war that most Americans would find galling.

Hanoi is filled with disagreeable reminders of the war. At the Army Museum, on Dien Bien Phu Street, newly refurbished for the anniversary of the fall of Saigon, a large bin containing dozens of flight helmets taken from American fliers shot down over North Vietnam is displayed.

The looming yellow walls and electrified wire surrounding Hoa Lo Prison in Hanoi — known to Americans as the "Hanoi Hilton" — remind visitors of a time when many American servicemen were imprisoned there, undergoing privation and mistreatment.

Vietnamese passers-by seldom spare a glance for the wartime relics. Many are hurrying to attend evening English classes offered at a school facing the lake, and the few Americans who visit the lake are usually hailed by children eager to practice their English.

"We all must learn English if we hope to become traders and make money," one said.

Vietnam Puts Matter Over Mind in U.S. Relations

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

HANOI — In Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, there are Vietnamese who wash down pizza with Coca-Cola, pay for things with American dollars, wear American flag patches on jackets and yell "hello" at any "big nose" foreigner they see.

But the country still raises patriotic banners glorifying over what the Communists regard as America's defeat in the Vietnam War. Beneath an outwardly friendly curiosity toward Americans, a predatory undertone tinged with bitter resentment is often detectable. There are many reminders for Americans visiting Vietnam of the lacerations left by a war that ended nearly two decades ago but that still colors Vietnamese attitudes.

On one hand, the 1975 victory over the South Vietnamese government and its American ally, still fresh in the minds of many, is commemorated as a historic triumph comparable to America's victory over the British at Yorktown, over the British at Yorktown, America, to some, is still an enemy — a fighting enemy to Communist military veterans, and a perfidious former friend to those Vietnamese who regard America's withdrawal from the war as a betrayal.

Moreover, there are some who resent the 19 years it took Washington to lift its trade embargo, and the attitude of American conservatives who continue to block diplomatic recognition of the Hanoi government.

But eclipsing these irritants, Vietnamese leaders have come to believe that there is a pressing need for American investment, technical

aid, tourist visits and many other kinds of contact with the United States. Hanoi is even trying to persuade thousands of overseas Vietnamese (known as Viet Kieu), including Vietnamese-American refugees, to return to their native land and help rebuild it. Many have come back.

Vietnamese leaders have come to believe that there is a pressing need for American investment, technical aid, tourist visits and many other kinds of contact. Visiting Americans are treated with studied courtesy and conciliation.

For temporary visits, and some, disillusioned with life in the United States, expect to remain. The government has been celebrating a double anniversary — the 19th of the fall of Saigon, renamed Ho Chi Minh City after the war, on April 30, 1975, and the 40th of the fall of the French bastion at Dien Bien Phu on May 7, 1954.

Anti-American sentiments adorned some of the red-and-gold celebratory banners flown over streets for the occasion, but as a sign of the times, Vietnamese authorities did not include English or French translations that might have offended foreign visitors.

Aside from the Communist leaders, visiting Americans — tourists, business executives, journalists, and officials of the U.S. Mission in Hanoi — are treated by officials in Vietnam with studied courtesy and conciliation.

On the anniversary of Saigon's surrender to the Communists, for example, this correspondent was received at the home of General Vo Nguyen Giap for a brief chat. The 83-year-old general, who commanded the Vietnamese Communist forces against both the French and the Americans, has been rated

as one of the greatest generals of the 20th century. But "the victor of Dien Bien Phu," as he is often called, does not gloat.

One subject of the conversation was the fall of Saigon in 1975, which this correspondent covered for The New York Times.

Impassioned in his olive-green uniform and general's shoulder tabs, General Giap was avuncular and cordial. Speaking in French, he was clearly reluctant to say anything he thought an American might find objectionable.

At his comfortable villa a few hundred yards from the Lenin-style mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh, General Giap, the supreme commander of Hanoi's legions from 1952 until 1977, moved on the changing scene of the world.

In the traditional sense, the threat of colonialism and imperialism has disappeared," he said, "and we shall probably need to confront such threats again. We Vietnamese are optimists."

"But even though we face no shooting war in Vietnam, the world is in a very uncertain state, and Vietnam must always be willing to sacrifice to protect its freedom."

He praised the "fairness" of American journalists, and said that after retiring from active command he had turned his attention increasingly to the war against pollution and the preservation of the environment, causes he knew to be popular with the American press.

General Giap's masterly command of logistics and maneuver, and his deployment of artillery at the isolated Dien Bien Phu fortress in 1954, caught the French defenders by surprise and stunned world leaders; a peasant army had brought a well-armed European force to its knees.

General Giap's 1962 book "People's War, People's Army," which outlines the mixture of political warfare and military strategy that was his hallmark, became a textbook for guerrilla insurgents in many parts of the world.

A Lending Hand From Japan

Pentagon to Get Advanced Items for Weapons

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a development long sought by the Pentagon, Japan's government has agreed to help the U.S. military acquire advanced Japanese commercial technology, such as flat-panel displays and composite materials, for use in American weapons.

Washington hopes the new defense-related technology exchange program will allow the United States to lower the cost and raise the sophistication of weaponry by drawing on Japan's expertise in the low-cost manufacturing of advanced products.

The Defense Department is also hoping to bring more balance to what it views as a one-way flow of technology. It says the United States has transferred know-how to Japan, often in the form of licenses allowing Japanese companies to build U.S.-designed airplanes and weapons, but has gotten little in return.

The Defense Department "invests a lot of money in technology," a Clinton administration official said. "We transfer a lot of technology to Japan and one of the things we want is to get back some technology."

Another reason for the new exchange, he said, is that Japan now leads the world in some technologies needed by the military.

The Defense Department has been trying to gain more access to Japanese technology for at least a decade, and the two countries already have a limited military technical exchange agreement.

But Japanese companies have been reluctant to work with the Pentagon, partly to protect their technological innovations. The Defense Department recently decided to spend hundreds of millions of dollars over the next five years to encourage the development of an American industry to make advanced flat-panel computer screens, in part because it was having trouble obtaining such screens from Japan.

The new accord is based on negotiations that began about a year ago. A basic understanding, though not yet a formal agreement, was reached last month, officials said.

"There is a consensus between the United States and Japan to expand the technology exchange," said Shigenori Hasegawa, administrative deputy minister of the Japanese Defense Agency.

The Clinton administration official said that what had been agreed to was a framework for future, more concrete discussions on particular technical development efforts or exchanges.

"What we've really agreed upon is a structure to discuss projects," he said.

There is no accord yet on how the technology exchange would be carried out. The two defense departments envision engaging in joint research projects. In addition, the two governments will work to ease technology licensing agreements between companies in the two countries.

Each defense agency will now draw up a list of the technologies it is interested in from the other. The United States has expressed interest in flat-panel displays for use in cockpits, ceramics to make engines as more efficient, and composite materials to make light-weight aircraft.

How successful the program will be remains open to question, given problems with such transfers in the past.

Japan agreed in the 1980s to allow the United States to gain access to its military technology, making an exception to Japan's law that prohibits the transfer of military technology to other countries. But the program resulted in the transfer of only a few technologies.

The agreement on the FSX, an advanced fighter jet being developed by Japan based on an American design, also calls for Japan to transfer some technology to the United States. But there have been disputes between the two countries over the terms of transfer, and dissatisfaction among some members of the U.S. in the Pentagon about the amount of technology transferred.

With its budget shrinking after the end of the Cold War, the Pentagon has been seeking to trim costs of weapons procurement, in part by using mass-produced commercial products and components instead of specialized military products that are made in smaller volumes and cost more.

Instead of supporting a specialized military component industry, the Pentagon is moving to support a civilian American commercial industry that can also supply, and Japan's military. That is the rationale behind the recently announced program to try to develop an American flat-panel display industry.

The Clinton administration official said the flat-panel display program was still needed, even though the Pentagon might now have a better chance of obtaining Japanese screens or screen technology. The technology for 20-inch exchange program is no guarantee that the Pentagon will be able to get all the flat-panel technology it now wants, he said.

Christopher Urges Mexico to Abandon Fraudulent Practices for August Vote

By Tim Golden

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a sign of growing American concern that political strife could arise from Mexico's coming presidential election, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher urged the Mexican government to take further steps to assure a credible outcome, according to officials of the two countries.

Publicly, Mr. Christopher took the opportunity of a twice-yearly meeting of senior U.S. and Mexican officials to praise the economic and political changes undertaken by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and voice confidence that the Aug. 21 vote would be free and fair.

In private, however, U.S. officials said Mr. Christopher departed from the agenda of the so-called Binational Commission to convey the Clinton administration's belief that Mexico must leave behind the fraudulent practices and contested results of its electoral past if ties between the two countries are to be strengthened.

"Any kind of challenge to the legitimacy of the election will be a tremendous problem for our relationship," said one of several U.S. officials who discussed the American position.

"There is a feeling that the general lines of the electoral reforms they have laid out are in the right direction," the official added, referring to election-law changes that the Mexican Congress has approved in recent months or is now considering.

"There's less confidence that these things are working out in the way they should."

For the most part, U.S. officials said they had merely pushed

the Mexicans to approve and fully implement democratic reforms that the government and its Institutional Revolutionary Party had promised to adopt. Those include auditing the voter rolls, prohibiting the political use of government funds, new limits on campaign spending and more equal access to the news media for opposition parties.

Yet, the officials said their warnings also reflected a sense that some officials in the Mexican cabinet are resisting the proposed changes and that despite the passage of other measures their success will still depend on how they are put into effect.

In particular, the officials said Mr. Christopher pressed Foreign Minister Manuel Tello Macias (at refused support the invitation of foreigner election observers as a way of insuring the legitimacy of the re-election).

Two officials said President Bill Clinton also raised the issue in a conversation with the Mexican sign, a conversation to Washington, Jorgewere that Montano, earlier this month.

The stance taken by Mr. Christopher and other U.S. officials reflects a shift in policy toward Mexico after the peasant rebellion that began Jan. 1 in the southern state of Chiapas, and the assassination on March 23 of the governing party's presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio.

Away From Politics

Three American climbers have reached the summit of Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry said in Kathmandu. The Americans, all professional mountain guides, are Scott Fisher, 39, and Brent Bishop, 28, both of Seattle, and Ralph Hess, 34, of Lander, Wyoming. Everest is 8,848 meters (29,028 feet) high.

The Marshall Islands wants \$40 million from the United States for a resettlement fund. The fund will be used to clean up fallout from an atom from U.S. nuclear tests in the 1950s.

Cardinal John Krol, 83, has been hospitalized in Philadelphia after complaining of shortness of breath. Doctors said the former head of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia was suffering from congestive heart failure.

Two children pulled a gun on a high school teacher in Memphis, Tennessee, in her classroom and stole nearly \$4,000 that had been collected for a class picnic. A 12-year-old who allegedly fired at a pursuer after the robbery was caught. A second child got away with most of the cash.

Joel Rifkin was found to be legally sane by a jury in Mineola, New York, that took only two hours to convict him of murder. Rifkin, who led a secret life of killing prostitutes and keeping their corpses for days, had admitted killing 17 women, so the facts of the case were never at issue in the two-week trial.

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DISMISSAL
SUSPECTS

Far Right Gets 5 Italy Posts

Heirs to Mussolini Join New Cabinet

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

CLARKSON MISSION, South Africa — Whites now pay rent to blacks, and for Miriam Gamede it is a good feeling indeed. It is not about race, nor is it revenge. For Gamede, it is justice: a wrong turned right, at last.

For more than a century, the fertile farmland in the coastal region of the Tsitsikama forest near Port Elizabeth was the lifeblood of Mrs. Gamede's tribe. The Mfengu people owned their land and on it they grew corn, grazed cattle and buried their dead — until 17 years ago, when soldiers descended and forced the Mfengu out at gunpoint. Carrying out an act of Parliament, the soldiers herded Mrs. Gamede, her husband, her seven children and 500 other Mfengu families onto buses and trucks and dumped them 450 kilometers away.

Six years later, the government sold the Mfengu land to 19 white farmers. With substantial government incentives, they developed highly productive dairy farms. Rean Van Schoor, one of the farmers, knew when he bought the land that it had been taken from blacks. But it was in the "national interest," he said. So he worked the land, loved the land and believed it was his.

ROME — Silvio Berlusconi announced Tuesday night that he had formed his country's 53rd government since World War II — the first to offer the political heirs of Benito Mussolini a slice of power.

The announcement at the Quirinale presidential palace represented a defining moment in Mr. Berlusconi's lightning rise to power. In January he was an indelible television face, a broadcaster, publisher, insurance and sporting empire; Tuesday night he became the first prime minister of what Italians call their Second Republic, a title that is supposed to denote the break with the corruption-stained past.

Mr. Berlusconi said the main priority of his government would be "to reduce unemployment, create jobs and relaunch the economy."

The new government line-up, though, seemed certain to raise doubts among Italy's European allies, and among Italians themselves, about the precise nature of a three-party coalition made up of Mr. Berlusconi's own free-market Forza Italia party, the neofascist National Alliance of Gianfranco Fini and the separatist-minded Northern League, led by Umberto Bossi.

The new administration is to be sworn in Wednesday and must secure a confidence vote in Parliament, where the ruling alliance controls the lower house but not the Senate, before taking office.

Of 25 government portfolios announced Tuesday night, five went to the neofascists — agriculture, transport, posts, the environment and cultural affairs. Additionally, the new neofascist posts minister, Giuseppe Tatarella, took over one of the two deputy premierships along with the Northern League's Roberto Maroni, who was also named interior minister.

The line-up means that European Union ministerial committees will now include representatives from the Italian neofascists in such contentious areas as agriculture and the environment.

However, Mr. Berlusconi seems to have been at pains to ensure that none of the neofascist ministers were people known to have had direct links with Fascism in the Mussolini era.

The powerful Interior Ministry had been at the core of a notorious dispute between Mr. Berlusconi and Mr. Bossi.

Both Mr. Berlusconi and President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro had resisted Mr. Bossi's demand for the portfolio, which controls the police and some intelligence services, because of its wide powers.

The Northern League, by contrast, had demanded the portfolio as a counterweight to Mr. Berlusconi's power. "This should be something for all to rejoice about," said Mr. Maroni, the new interior minister.

Such was the concern about the new government's composition that President Scalfaro took the unusual step on Tuesday of releasing an exchange of letters between him and Mr. Berlusconi, in which he demanded that all ministers in the new government support the constitutional principle of a "one and indivisible" nation.

—ALAN COWELL

In New South Africa, Some White Farmers Pay Rent to Blacks

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

CLARKSON MISSION, South Africa — Whites now pay rent to blacks, and for Miriam Gamede it is a good feeling indeed. It is not about race, nor is it revenge. For Gamede, it is justice: a wrong turned right, at last.

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But the "national interest" has shifted, and what Mr. van Schoor thought was his has been returned to its rightful owner. In a private settlement that took three years to formulate and is the first of its kind in South Africa, the government this year bought the land back from the white farmers and returned it to the Mfengu.

As of May 1, "they are renting from us," said Mrs. Gamede, 64, adding, "We are the owners. That is what should have happened in the first place."

The Mfengu land conflict is the first of an avalanche that will face the new government of President-elect Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress as they pledge broad redress to the majority of South Africans who were disenfranchised under the old system of apartheid, or racial separation.

Under the laws that were the pillars of apartheid from the 1950s through the early 1990s, nearly 4 million people, most of them blacks, were forcibly removed from land that the white minority government chose for other uses.

Accommodating their demands for land restitution will be among the toughest battles facing the new government. Land reform officials are expect-

ing claims from the 90 communities, representing 650,000 black people, where forced removals were documented and where pre-apartheid property rights appear to have been violated, said Eric Buiten, director of land reform for the Department of Regional and Land Affairs.

Most of the disputed land is now privately owned by whites. Land restitution is mandated under the constitution that took effect here last month. To carry it out, the ANC will introduce legislation in the new National Assembly to create a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights that would investigate and settle land disputes. The commission would send the toughest cases to a Land Claims Court that, as the final arbiter, could order the return of land or determine other compensation.

The Mfengu settlement — reached under the old National Party government, which resisted restitution claims against privately owned land — points up the potential limits of land reform. The Mfengu got back only 12,000 of their 16,000 acres, plus about \$580,000 in a trust for Mfengu redevelopment. At the time of their removal, the government gave each of the 500 Mfengu families about

\$115 in compensation for the loss of their homes, but nothing for their land. They say they still have not been compensated enough.

"To the community, it's clear that if they compensate for suffering and what we would have done by now if we were not removed, it would mean that everyone in South Africa would have to be compensated," said Thobile Makamba, chairman of an association that represents the Mfengu. "We tried our best, but when we saw it was like getting blood out of a stone we had to concede."

The white farmers agreed to sell only at full market value and only if their 19 farms were bought together. The state, which sold them the land 10 years ago for about \$34 an acre, this year bought it back for about \$850 an acre. The farmers, who own about 630 acres each, said the deal was fair, considering the work they put into their farms. They said they should not be penalized for what they said was a government mistake in selling them somebody else's land.

"We had to develop these farms from nothing," said Mr. van Schoor, who owns 200 cows. "So we got a reasonable price for the ground, if you consider the sword hanging over it." But financial

constraints facing the new government will make generous settlements the exception, specialists said.

While apartheid also affected the racial makeup of urban townships, rural communities that were forcibly removed are in greatest need of restitution, Mr. Buiten said.

The degree of disadvantage is "by and large worse" for rural people, he said. "Very often," he said, "they were moved over long distances, from rooted entirely, to very inadequate facilities. In addition to stripping black farmers of their land, apartheid restricted their access to technical education, credit and markets."

The Mfengu, who traditionally were subsistence farmers, will need extensive training if they are eventually to operate commercial farms such as those now on their land.

"I would like the young children who have started their strength to work the land just as they whites do it," Mrs. Gamede said. "For as far as the can see, the Mfengu were never assisted by the government," she said, adding, "If the Mfengu were assisted by the government, they could dig the too."



President Fidel Castro of Cuba admiring the photographer's art from up close on Tuesday prior to the inauguration of Nelson Mandela. Among the invited dignitaries at the ceremony and the luncheon that followed, Mr. Castro was the center of attention.

At Inauguration, the Guest Who Stole the Show

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — Such a gathering of kings and queens, princes and potentates, presidents and prime ministers, they say the world has not seen since the funeral of John F. Kennedy.

They came from 150 countries, and there rubbing elbows at the gala, A-list post-inauguration luncheon were Prince Philip (Britain), Felipe (Spain), Willem (Netherlands) and Henri (Luxembourg).

From other royal houses came Prince Ra'ad Bin Zaid of Jordan, King Letse III of Lesotho, King Mswati III of Swaziland.

From Asia came Pakistan's Benazir Bhutto, and from the United States, a table with Al and Tipper Gore, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Jesse L. Jackson, Ronald H. Brown and Mike Espy drew its share of gawkers.

But no visiting dignitary came remotely close to setting off the buzz that buzzed all day Tuesday around a tired-looking military ruler of a small island nation in dire economic straits.

Fidel Castro had a very good day.

When he took his seat at the inaugural ceremony at the Union Buildings, decked out in his familiar wry white beard and plain

brown uniform, the multitudes spontaneously started to chant his name.

When he arrived at the luncheon here at the Presidency (Mandela's new official residence), the autograph and photograph seekers among the other 1,200 invited guests kept him so busy that for two and a half hours he never had a chance to touch his food.

His secret? Perhaps it's the romance of faded revolution.

"He has been so uncompromising, so unrelenting, so pure," marveled Mac Maharaj, a former Communist who will serve as the minister of transportation in President Nelson Mandela's new cabinet.

Perhaps it's that activists here still remember how Mr. Castro's Cuba sent 50,000 soldiers to help the Angolan government repel a South African and U.S.-backed anti-Communist revolution in the 1980s.

"He was an incredibly loyal friend when the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa needed his help in Angola," said the Allan Boesak, a veteran human-rights leader. "And now that things haven't worked out so well in his country, I think there is a kind of reaching out."

Mr. Castro, though, had a different explanation.

Asked why he kept getting mobbed while the heads of bigger, stronger and more prosperous countries were getting their roast beef in relative obscurity, he said, with a twinkle: "I owe it all to the Americans. Without them, I'd have none of this."

Among his well-wishers was Mr. Mandela. South Africa's new president gave Mr. Castro a big, two-check embrace, then introduced him to South Africa's new second deputy president, Frederik W. de Klerk. Those two shook hands warmly, then Mr. de Klerk handed Mr. Castro over to the head of South Africa Defense Force, George Meiring. As the two men in uniform clasped hands, Mr. Castro complimented Mr. Meiring's air force on a well-executed flyover at the end of Mr. Mandela's swearing-in ceremony.

One member of the U.S. delegation — he shall remain nameless — had a chance encounter with Mr. Castro as foreign dignitaries milled about at the Presidency during a pre-inaugural breakfast.

The two shook hands. "I have been watching you on CNN, and I think you are a brave man," Mr. Castro told his new acquaintance. "Why?" the official replied.

"Because you just shook hands with me."

Snafus at Top Ensnare PLO

Arafat's Style of Management Under Attack

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — A distress cable from a senior Palestinian official, Nabil Shaath, landed on the desk of the Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman summing up the degree of trouble faced by the PLO as it attempts to implement its first peace agreement with Israel.

"I have just sent \$60,000, all secured through personal guarantees and loans, to finance the entry of some of our troops into Gaza," said the cable, sent to Yasser Arafat on Sunday night. "I cannot do more. Please send money, otherwise the situation will become very difficult."

"I cannot perform miracles," Mr. Shaath went on to tell the PLO chairman, detailing the many other difficulties facing the application of Palestinian self-rule in areas occupied by Israel since 1967.

"I cannot be responsible for any further delays if the money does not arrive. May God be my witness, for I have delivered the message."

About 9,000 Palestinian policemen are supposed to take over from the Israeli Army in Gaza and Jericho. Outside of the 150 or so policemen who entered Gaza on Tuesday, the balance of these forces are still stranded by lack of transportation, training, arms and other means of logistical and material support.

Nearly 7,000 of these policemen have been recruited from the remnants of the Palestine Liberation Army, the guerrilla formation of the PLO, a force that once numbered some 20,000 guerrillas based in Lebanon. The army was largely disbanded after the Israeli invasion of 1982 and scattered about the Arab world.

A payment of \$5 million from the United States and other donor countries to kick the process into motion has yet to reach the PLO. Mr. Shaath noted in his cable to Mr. Arafat that the U.S. contributions "may be delayed by American bureaucracy," and he urged the PLO chairman not to count on it and send funds immediately.

In addition to the severe lack of funds in the PLO's treasury, the organization is dogged by many other difficulties.

Among these is the serious, continuing collapse of the PLO's administrative structure. Unpaid salaries for many in the PLO's rank and file have left the organization to make a living elsewhere.

Furthermore, political discord at the pinnacle of the PLO command structure has made it impossible, for Mr. Arafat to name the 24-member Palestinian Authority that is supposed to rule Gaza and Jericho until elections are held four months from now.

"What is left at the Tunis headquarters now is a group of people inhabiting a complex of offices," Mr. Shaath said. "I have no idea what's to become of them," said a middle-level PLO executive, venting the anger of many other PLO bureaucrats.

"People who have worked for the PLO for 20 or 30 years," he continued, "are just milling about, stunned by the message that Arafat wants us to just go away."

In interviews Tuesday, it appeared that Mr. Arafat, who is in South Africa for Nelson Mandela's inauguration, has yet to discuss the issue with his aides. Mr. Arafat is insisting they will not serve unless granted executive power, instead of just being Mr. Arafat's paid henchmen.

For example, senior PLO officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Mahmoud Abt known as Abu Mazin, the PLO Executive Committee member most responsible for fashioning the peace deal, had refused to serve on the ruling board.

According to one official Mr. Abbas was "miffed" on the May 4 in Cairo when Mr. Arafat refused sign the peace accord until last-minute phrasing was added in the midst of a ceremony watched around the world in the presence of scores of foreign ministers.

Mr. Abbas had negotiated the last details of accord and shown them to Mr. Arafat beforehand, PLO officials said. "When he refused to sign, Arafat was livid," the official said. "He swore that's the last time Arafat embarrasses him in this way."

SECRETS: An Unlikely Spy

Continued from Page 1

were inclined to slip them to the Communists.

"We can't figure it out ourselves," said Peter Sperling, spokesman for the Nuclear Research Center, a government-funded institution with 4,000 employees, where Mr. Schvezit has worked since 1980 as a specialist in alternatives to nuclear energy.

"There's nothing here to spy on," Mr. Sperling said. "Our publications are all open to the public. Before the wall fell, East Germany would periodically request our publications and we would send them over."

Other supporters contend that Mr. Schvezit has fallen victim to excessive German zeal in rooting out individuals who showed sympathy for the Communist regime before the Berlin Wall tumbled in 1989. Scores of West Germans, including high-ranking politicians and diplomats, have been arrested on espionage charges in recent years as investigators unravel the Stasi's once-extensive network of contacts and agents.

"This seems to me to be something of a setup, a witch hunt," said David Colfax, a former colleague of Mr. Schvezit's at the University of California at Berkeley and at Washington University in St. Louis. "I just see it as a long-term disaster for the guy, no matter how it comes out."

According to a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, the German Foreign Ministry has reported that Mr. Schvezit requested that he not "be identified to the U.S. government, nor be visited by U.S. officials."

U.S. officials have sent him a letter offering to provide assistance to Mr. Schvezit if he should change his mind.

The charges against Mr. Schvezit remain vague; the only details disclosed by federal prosecutors accuse him of pretending to be a Western intelligence agent in 1984 to obtain information from a German colleague.

Ms. Altman said the full file of evidence is not expected to be made available to Mr. Schvezit's lawyer for six weeks. In the meantime, Mr. Schvezit, a severe diabetic, will remain in a private hospital near Karlsruhe in southwestern Germany.

■ Ex-Politician Indicted

A former prominent opposition politician was indicted Tuesday on a charge of spying for East Germany for almost two decades. The Associated Press reported from Berlin.

The announcement by the federal prosecutor's office of the accusation against Karl Wenzel, a former Social Democratic member of Parliament, could damage the leftist party in the campaign for the October national elections.

The indictment had been expected since last week, when Mr. Wenzel and his lawyers said they had been informed it was coming. Mr. Wenzel, 67, who is no longer in Parliament, denied having spied for East Germany. He said he had held meetings with East Germans in his work but never passed confidential information.

PRISONS: Captive Audience

Continued from Page 1

building. Prison Optical in No Miami is selling eye wear. Court Industries of Midlothian, Virginia is offering an electronic massager \$99, plus \$6 for shipping and a d. Abigail's Treasures of My Beach, South Carolina, has a h monics for sale. Several law firms are offering their services for criminal defense work. One says, "D 1-800-P-R-I-S-O-N-S."

"Advertising is always increasing," said John Wilson, the president of JCI Inc., which represents Prison Life and other magazine.

Mr. Strahl said that 100,000 copies of the current issue are circulated to prisons, with an additional 25,000 distributed to newsstands in large cities and areas n prisons.

Prison Life has not made its way onto many advertising budgets mainstream companies. The close ones in the June issue are advertisements for an album by the industrial rock group, Nine Inch Nails, a for Newport cigarettes, a product of the Lorillard Tobacco Co.

The key to growth, Mr. Strahl said, is subscriptions, which are \$19.95 for a year, and they take some time to build up.

"In one year, I bet I sold 360,000 cans of Pepsi and tens of thousands of Hostess cupcakes," Mr. Strahl said. "And cigarettes, I sold tons. They're basically used as currency, you know. I could have \$2,000 to 3,000 pairs of sneakers know there's a market out there Well, in there."

ITALY: Will Berlusconi's Rule Really Start a New Era? Italians Wonder

Continued from Page 1

the fire sale and is closely involved in helping Mr. Berlusconi's holding company, Fininvest, extricate itself from debts of about \$2.2 billion.

"The question of conflict of interest goes well beyond the management of television stations and well beyond the personality of Berlusconi," said Eugenio Scalfaro, editor in chief of La Repubblica, an anti-Berlusconi newspaper.

On the political side, Mr. Berlusconi's close friendship with Bettino Craxi, the former Socialist leader, who is deeply implicated in the scandals, has prompted many Italians to ponder the precise nature of a relationship that flourished as Mr. Craxi grew powerful and Mr. Berlusconi grew rich.

And the very nature of Mr. Berlusconi's alliance with the neofascist leader, Gianfranco Fini, and the Northern League's federalist-minded Umberto Bossi, who is under investigation for accepting illegal campaign funds, has only deepened the concerns.

"Today, the majority has three souls," said Francesco Rutelli, Rome's mayor, a member of the Green Party who runs the city as head of a leftist alliance. "The political challenge is whether these three souls can create unity or no more than a marriage of convenience."

Within the national alliance, Mr. Berlusconi has insisted that there will be no throwbacks to Benito Mussolini, and his aides insist that, as one put it, "there will be no tolerance of any kind of fascism, discrimination, racism, or anti-Semitism."

Still, said one commentator, Bernardo Valli, Mr. Berlusconi will have problems convincing

the European allies that he is more than "a businessman who has transformed his private company into a political party," one who has won office with the expedient help of "the political force that no one in Europe has dared to enlist since World War II — the neofascists."

Throughout Italy, a land where people often say everything must change so that nothing will change, the new leadership draws a degree of cynicism.

Moreover, five weeks after the March 27-28 election, the coalition presents much the same spectacle as the 52 that preceded it since World War II as the victors squabble over portfolios and influence.

"We are seeing a government being formed exactly as before, with the same fragmentation and the same sharing out of power," said Mr. D'Alema, the former Communist, whose party now faces the challenge of shedding a sense of impotence against Mr. Berlusconi's advance.

Mr. Berlusconi's administration is also facing opposition from those who doubt that he can finally deal with the vast network of corruption charges and countercharges.

"If doubt is cast on our ability to count on the support of those who collaborate with justice, do you think it will be possible to continue the fight against the Mafia?" Francesco Saverio Borrelli, the chief Milan magistrate, asked in a recently published interview.

The prosecutor also evoked fears that the new government would order a general amnesty for all those politicians and executives who argue that a pardon is the only way to give the country a new start.

At the core of the debate over Mr. Berlusconi's future is his business empire, particularly

his control of television stations that account for 45 percent of the Italian viewership and that could now be strengthened by his influence over the three big state-run channels.

Mr. Berlusconi has resigned his executive positions at Fininvest and has said he will appoint three eminent judges to tighten anti-trust and news media laws. But he has made clear that he does not wish to relinquish ownership, appealing to Italians to accept his integrity as the best guarantee, a suggestion that does not satisfy everybody.

Worries are beginning to surface, too, that the ambitious program to sell off state industries to private buyers has gone awry, succeeding only in strengthening the traditional big-money players in Milan, particularly the shadowy Mediobanca.

In late April, Romano Prodi, head of the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, the huge state holding company, complained publicly that the privatization of two banks, Banca Commerciale Italiana and Credito Italiano, had been manipulated by Mediobanca to gain control without paying the full price.

The next big projects for privatization are STET, the telephone and communications giant, and INA, the state insurance company; both are companies in which Mediobanca and Fininvest could have an interest.

"How will the prime minister, under the protection of Mediobanca, make credible rules governing the behavior of Mediobanca and its allies and on the procedures for the acquisition of STET and other public utilities?" Mr. Scalfaro asked in La Repubblica.

The questions seem much easier than the answers.

MANDELA: The Inauguration

Continued from Page 1

den for two decades, first at the Robben Island Prison and later at Victor Verster Prison.

It also was a day for conciliatory gestures. Joe Modise, a former guerrilla leader and now Mr. Mandela's defense minister-designate, noticed a delegation led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, the rival Inkatha Freedom Party, and the Zulu King, Goodwill Zwelithini, languishing in the B-list seats and moved them to the front row.

Someone also rescued Winnie Mandela, the estranged wife of the new president, and led her from her chair behind a low sandstone wall to the covered stage where family and invited guests were seated.

On Tuesday night, the new president dropped in at the packed soccer stadium where the South African national team defeated Zambia in an inaugural special.

He frowned when the 60,000 spectators failed to raise their voices in the two anthems of the new South Africa: the old African hymn, "The Call of South Africa," and the liberation anthem, "God Bless Africa."

"You have to learn the words to both anthems," he scolded the crowd. "If you don't know Afrikaans, you must learn it. If you don't know Zulu or Xhosa, you must learn those."

One fan, a resident of the Phola Park squatter camp, said, "It's nice that he came, but I think this is the last time we'll come together like this."

Wrapped in a huge ANC flag but already feeling the seep of disillusionment, she wondered: "What are we going to do now? There's nothing to protest against."

France shares the American view that our sword must not be made of wood, that we must follow up on our threats if our demands are not obeyed," Mr. Juppé said. "But our people on the ground are doing all they can to avoid using force. The reason is they don't have adequate means to protect themselves. If air strikes are launched, they will be completely trapped."

Against UN forces by Bosnian Serbs. The U.S. stance, in turn, has stirred more resentment among European allies who feel that with no troops endangered on the ground, the United States has the luxury of talking tough.

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ALLIES: EU Links Presence in Bosnia to an Imposed Peace Settlement

Continued from Page 1

which contribute half of the UN ground forces in the former Yugoslavia, has grown more acute in recent weeks. They were caught in the North-South conflict between the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization over whether to carry out air strikes against Bosnian Serb forces that have repeatedly flouted NATO's ultimatum.

Four months after NATO leaders demanded the opening of Tuzla airport for humanitarian aid deliveries, Bosnia's Serbs still refuse to

allow UN planes to land there. Last month, NATO again threatened air strikes unless Bosnian Serb forces pulled back 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the besieged Muslim enclave of Gorazde and allowed in UN troops and humanitarian aid. But heavy weapons and Serbian soldiers have been seen within the zone, and UN convoys are still blocked.

To the fury of the Clinton administration, which saw NATO and U.S. credibility being mocked, the United Nations' political and military representatives on the ground refused to permit air strikes because of the risk of reprisals

against UN forces by Bosnian Serbs. The U.S. stance, in turn, has stirred more resentment among European allies who feel that with no troops endangered on the ground, the United States has the luxury of talking tough.

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OPINION

Monument to Murder Victims

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — The names of all the Americans who died in the Vietnam War are inscribed on the black granite walls of the Vietnam Memorial in Washington. 47,365 killed in battle, nearly 11,000 victims of accidents and disease. It is one of the world's most evocative and impressive funeral works. No one who visits the memorial is not emotionally affected. It reminds the visitor of the price paid for war and young lives cut short.

How would we react to a memorial identical in design and eight times larger, a memorial bearing the names of 500,000 Americans — most of them young — who were murdered or who killed themselves in the United States during the Vietnam War years? How would we react to that monstrous memorial if it were necessary, as it would be every year, to add to it at least another 50,000 names?

It would become, I suspect, an obscene presence, eating up much of the land on the Ellipse. Murder victims and suicides are now dying

and killing themselves at a rate of more than 145 a day, a rate that is rising. In the past 30 years alone, the total exceeds 1.2 million people, more than all the men killed in all the wars in the history of the United States. And many of these recent victims are not men and women; they are children, thousands of them infants murdered by relatives, intruders, even baby-sitters.

We might begin looking at such a memorial the way Stalin is said to have looked at human life: One death is a tragedy, a million deaths is a mere statistic. In a sense, that has been America's yawning reaction to the slaughter in its streets.

Until the past couple of years it was never an important public concern. But now the media, searching for ways to fill space and air time, are making mayhem a prominent feature in the news. Crime last year, according to the Center for Media and Public Affairs, was the leading

topic on the ABC, CBS and NBC nightly news programs. Their coverage of crime doubled compared with 1992; news of murders tripled. Recently I sampled a week's issues of The Washington Post. 20 percent of the stories in the A section involved crime and violence; 42 percent of the stories in the Metro section dealt with the same topics.

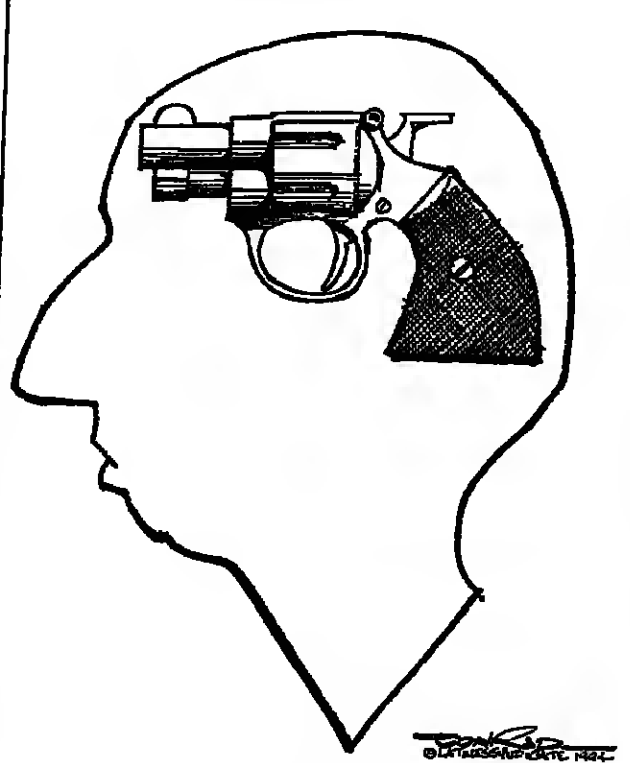
One consequence of this attention to domestic violence — television in particular — is a spreading fear for lives and property, according to Robert Lichter of the media center. For the first time in the history of polling, we are finding that the American public regards crime as the gravest problem facing the country.

A lot of journalists, myself included, have rationalized what is going on by pointing out that violence has such a long history in America that it has become as apple pie. We have argued, for example, that the overall level of violence in the United States — homicide, rape, aggravated assault and robbery — has not changed in more than 20 years.

Statistics collected and analyzed by an agency of the Department of Justice — the Office of Justice — demonstrate that point. In 1973 the number of violent crimes per 100,000 people was 32.6; last year it was 32.1. It is comforting to know that, overall, things are not getting worse.

But when you look at the sheer numbers involved — 31,000 suicides and 26,000 homicides in 1990 — the picture is not at all comforting, especially when the numbers are analyzed. The Centers for Disease Control report that "between 1985 and 1990 the age-adjusted homicide rate increased 23 percent to 10.2 per 100,000 population after declining by a similar amount in the first half of the decade." The homicide rate among black males aged 15 to 24 increased by 110 percent, and the rate among white males in the same age group by 40 percent.

The infanticide rate — meaning



38 IQ

the murder of children less than a year old — has doubled for the nation as a whole, and for black infants it is reaching epidemic proportions: more than 20 per 100,000 in 1990. The national homicide rate for children aged 1 to 4 has quadrupled in the last 40 years.

What journalists are supposed to do about all this, except give us the facts, is a mystery to me. Joann Byrd, ombudsman of The Washington Post, has asked some provocative questions: "What would happen if The Post were constantly putting the story on the front page... and constantly pestered [people] about what they are doing, what ideas they've got, what's working, what isn't, what the experts (including the experts in the streets) suggest and what the numbers add up to every morning?"

Her counterpart at The Fresno Bee in California has recommended to the editors that they give greater publicity to homicides, that they "cut down on soft stories" that readers claim are often "more sympathetic to the suspects than victims," and that the paper reconsider the policy of not printing the names of juveniles, since "more and more crimes are being committed by young people."

Others among us would emphasize crime reporting because it "glamorizes" criminals and is often "sensationalized" to gain audience and sell newspapers.

But this is really not a news business problem. It is an American problem. What kind of people are we Americans? What kind of a world have we created here?

The Washington Post.

Paris Dining With a Difference

By Arthur Higbee

PARIS — The chestnut trees are in blossom along the Champs-Élysées, it is still full daylight when the sidewalk café tables fill at the aperitif hour, and soon it will be time for that rite of summer, the *Dîner en Blanc*, or Dinner in White. It comes at about the time of the

MEANWHILE

summer solstice. Members of several French charities who have been doing good for others all year get together to have some fun themselves.

Last year there were more than a thousand of us, mostly professionals and executives in their 30s and 40s but with a sprinkling of older and younger folk. All-white attire, informal but not overly casual, was de rigueur; shorts and T-shirts were banned. The men came in various combinations of tennis sweaters and slacks, white dinner jackets, white duck trousers. Our host, an architect with a whimsical bent, wore white bib overalls, white shirt and tie, and a sultan's white, bejeweled turban. The women were in white, too, most with tiny hats or garlands of flowers or both.

Each year, couples assemble at various points throughout Paris. Each couple brings a card table, folding chairs, picnic hamper with wine, food, glasses, napery, silverware and a candlestick. They converge simultaneously in a fleet of chartered tour buses at one of Paris's famous public spaces and within minutes have set up their tables and chairs, while the *gardiens* either shrug or run for help, to no avail.

The presence of a thousand well-behaved people has suddenly become an accomplished fact. Even if regulations are being flouted, no harm is being done.

So that the word will not get out beforehand, the destination is not announced until all are aboard their respective buses and under way. We are sailing under sealed orders, so to speak, until the direc-

tor of our bus party announces where we will spend the evening. Because the proceedings could be construed as vaguely irregular, if totally harmless, the precise identity of the sponsors is not announced. "If anyone asks," our invitation said, "make it clear that there is no organizer and that the dinner is utterly spontaneous."

In previous years this alfresco banquet had been held in such public open spaces as the Bagatelle Gardens in the Bois de Boulogne or on the Champ de Mars beneath the Eiffel Tower. Last year it was the courtyard of the Louvre, squarely in front of the new entrance designed by I.M. Pei, a huge glass pyramid which, however controversial, looks absolutely smashing at night.

For our busload of 50 or so, there was a hitch. The rendezvous for boarding was a little-used traffic circle in the Bois de Boulogne. We rolled into town, on an indirect route since we were ahead of schedule. As we rounded Les Invalides, a police car blocked our way.

A policeman poked his head in. "Royalist demonstrators, eh?" he barked. We were indeed wearing white; golden lilies on a white field are the colors of the pre-Revolutionary banner of France. "Pull over," he ordered the driver.

Our director left the bus and returned a few minutes later with a shrug. "He didn't crack under torture," somebody said. Our director said, "This might take a while," so we all got out to stretch our legs.

More police cars arrived, then a police van, which gave us pause. But after much back-and-forth by walkie-talkie, the police satisfied themselves that our expedition had no political overtones. Then, as if to make up for the delay, they gave us a motorcycle escort across the middle of Paris from Les Invalides to the Louvre, stopping the late

evening traffic all the way. We were nearly an hour late, hundreds of other tables already had been set up and dinner begun. Greeted by a vast cheer and a fanfare of hunting horns, quickly set up our own tables by side in rows — the total effort was of several long banquet tables — and fell to.

As we dined, it became clear that whoever designed the *Fresco* tricolor had the evening sky in mind, for the summer sunset red at the horizon, white furtly up and then blue, deepening the sun went down. As the darkness, the moon came up as candles flickered in the breeze. People wandered among the tables chatting with their friends, the hunting horns played on fanfares and a snake dance cast of hundreds wound its way around the tables.

Then, as midnight approached, we snuffed our candles, folded tables and chairs, swept up crumbs and happily stole away. As lagniappe to the extravaganza, the police more than made for nearly spoiling our party providing three motorcyclists to escort us back to our original rendezvous in the Bois de Boulogne. A so, with sirens roaring, we sped through the summer night.

When we got to the edge of the Bois, three of the liveliest women climbed onto the back of the motorcyclists for the final lap while the rest of us cheered them on. Who but a French would have the wit, at such time, to let the rules go hang?

The evening ended under a softly rustling trees of the Bois with the booted and helmeted young motorcyclists being enthusiastically feted with red wine, a set of stirrup cups in reverse. We tossed them and each other. The summer dawn was approaching with the last of us reluctantly melting away, already looking forward May and the arrival of next year's invitation in the mail.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To Stop the Killing

Regarding "Is the War in Bosnia Another Holocaust?" (Opinion, April 27) by A. M. Rosenthal:

The writer appears to assert that Bosnia is not a Holocaust, therefore there is no compelling reason to intervene. Moral absolutes are difficult to apply in making policy, particularly foreign policy. Holocaust or not, Holocaust is not a useful criterion. Once a Holocaust has happened, it is too late. To have prevented the Holocaust of European Jews, Hitler would have had to be stopped in 1933-39. The time to have stopped the slaughter in Bosnia was also, ideally, before it began. I doubt that the men, women and children of Bosnia — or Croatia — chose to be raped or to die, any more than the European Jews chose to be slaughtered.

Mr. Rosenthal's type of moral absolutism is one root of the "oscillation" tendency of U.S. foreign policy: either total engagement or total disengagement. Or, only intervene when the catastrophe has already taken place.

President Bill Clinton is obsessed — rightly — with domestic affairs; he clearly does not have an instinct for foreign policy. U.S. policy is adrift, without strategy or energy. Perhaps the president should appoint a viceroys for foreign affairs — someone with the energy, guts and instincts of a James Baker, just to give a recent example.

GILBERT REID, Rome.

Barbaric Justice

Conscientious individuals who value human rights have a simple but effective way to respond to Singapore's barbaric system of repression and torture. Join in a sustained boycott of Singapore's products and services, including its vital tourism industry; then watch how quickly this cynical, materialistic government cleans up its act.

PHIL DEMETRIU, Paris.

Unfounded Diagnosis

Regarding "Suicide Risk in Caring U.S. Doctor Warns" (May 4) by Michael Richardson:

Dr. Russell A. Barkley cited no empirical evidence to back his "considered professional opinion" that caring Michael Fay carried a "grave risk" that he would commit suicide, since Mr. Fay suffered from attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. He did not even examine Mr. Fay; he had one telephone interview with Michael Fay and a conversation with Mr. Fay's stepfather.

Dr. Ang Ah Ling, head of the Department of Forensic Psychiatry of Woodbridge Hospital and a member of the Royal College of Psychiatrists in Britain, examined Mr. Fay. Dr. Ang strongly disputed the diagnosis. According to Dr. Ang, the chief symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder — "inattention, impulsivity and hyperactivity" — can only be picked up by direct examination and observation of the subject's behavior, and not by an interview over the phone.

Mr. Rafael is a former senior Israeli diplomat.

Earplugs and Rabbits

Regarding "Surrender and Try to Stay It Right" (Meanwhile, April 13) by Bob Donahue:

The writer, in his rambling contemplation of the kinship between the French and English languages, mentions earplugs and reminds me of a little story. Serving in Geneva, we had been assigned a residence under the leading path of Cointin airport. The only protection against the noise was earplugs. Not knowing the word in French, I explained to the drugstore attendant that I needed something to "boucler les oreilles." He understood "bouclier" as "bulletproof." He answered that there was no medication for that. I should just watch a rabbit and practice.

GIDEON RAFAEL, Jerusalem.

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CHG 1/4

Dreyfus Affair: Operatic Drama

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — A century after the first conviction of Captain Alfred Dreyfus as a spy and, perhaps not coincidentally, on the 49th anniversary of V-E Day, the Deutsche Oper brought its considerable musical-theatrical artillery to bear on the world premiere of "Dreyfus: The Affair."

The libretto and the idea for the opera are by George R. Whyte, a Jew born in Budapest and brought to England in the late 1930s. He immersed himself in the Dreyfus material for several years, and the opera's appearance now as an out-against racism still seems timely.

Just Meier, the 55-year-old Swiss composer, who has four other operas in his catalogue, appears to have absorbed most of this century's concepts of musical drama and to be ready to use them in a theatrically effective way — and effective the score decidedly is.

The libretto is laid out in two acts and 14 scenes that cry out to be played without interruptions, as they were here in little more than 90 minutes. The action is not chronological or realistic, but makes liberal use of flashback and the simultaneous playing of separate but overlapping scenes. It also is limited to a five-year period between the first and second convictions, and is correspondingly pessimistic — Dreyfus's total exoneration is still in the future at the final curtain.

For this Meier has written music that depends largely on a musical collage technique and what he calls "stationary dramaturgy." It also involves musical citations — a "Moulin Rouge" cancan and a "Marsellaise" that absorb Jewish-biting street elements, a Chopin waltz that embodies the bourgeois pressure toward social assimilation, and the singing of cantors to evoke the soulful family memories.

The opera begins with a brief domestic scene around the dinner table, brutally interrupted when a growing crowd bursts through the walls and the scene abruptly becomes the ceremony of Dreyfus's official degradation. After a brief scene in the prison, where Alfred and his wife, Lucie, take agonized leave of each other, the action moves into nightmare-land.

DREYFUS on Devil's Island is constantly present, half buried in a Star of David-shaped hole, as the major historical events of his framing and trials, his feverish memories of his earlier life and the attempts of his brother, wife and Emilie Zola to free him take place in a kind of dramatic and musical counterpoint.

The composer makes effective use of recitative, expressive lyricism and

spoken lines, and throughout the chorus is used as an almost omnipresent musical and dramatic presence. The score inevitably evokes landmarks of 20th-century opera. The extinction of time relationships recalls Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten," the expressionist lyricism of Berg's "Lulu" is evoked in Lucie's vain appeal to the Pope and in other scenes, and "Wozzeck" comes to mind in the sinister use of cabaret music and in the final scene, when Dreyfus's son (or is it Dreyfus himself as a child?) says, "Papa, when I grow up I want to be a soldier," it has the same chilling effect as Wozzeck's orphaned child hop-hopping on his bobby horse.

Torsten Fischer staged the work and Andreas Reinhardt designed it for maximum flexibility and suggestiveness. The playing surface was a sloping metal grill, with Dreyfus's Devil's Island hole in the foreground. It was surrounded by a monochrome cyclorama — sometimes yellow, the Nazi color of the Star of David, sometimes white, and walls of paper through which the crowd was perpetually bursting.

As Dreyfus, the Canadian tenor Paul Frey displayed dramatic commitment and vocal clarity. The uniformly strong cast included Aimee Willis as Lucie, Arthur Korn as Zola, Barry McDaniel as Picquart, Peter Gougaloff as Henry, Peter Edelmann as Esterhazy (the real culprit) and Hermine May as the cabaret Marianne who is also Esterhazy's mistress.

Christopher Keene, director and chief conductor of the New York City Opera, and an experienced hand with new scores, drew fine playing from the house's responsive orchestra.

If "Dreyfus" in its way is an evocation of the mentality behind the Holocaust, another view of the same era was offered in the Berlin Kammeroper's superb production of Karl Amadeus Hartmann's "Simplicius Simplicissimus" at the Hebbel Theater.

Hartmann is a rare example of an artist in internal exile during the Nazi era. Not Jewish, but a composer of "degenerate" music, not yet well known enough to attract attention, he composed but did not seek performance, except occasionally outside Germany.

This opera is a free adaptation of Grimmelshausen's picaresque tale of a kind of holy fool caught up in the horrors of the Thirty Years War. Hartmann's music, which he revised in the 1950s, is highly eclectic, ranging from the Kurt Weill-ish world of Berlin cabaret to evocations of Lutheran chorale. It is not hard to see it as it was surely intended, a gloss on the Nazi era.

Henry Akina's fast-moving staging was impressive, and Brynner Llewellyn Jones's musical leadership precise and firmly controlled.



Aimee Willis and Paul Frey, above, and Hermine May in scenes from "Dreyfus: The Affair."



Isabelle Adjani in a scene from "La Reine Margot," France's major contender at the Cannes Film Festival.

Cannes: Year of Independents?

By Joan Dupont

CANNES, France — More than any other festival, Cannes banks on glamour — famous faces, yacht parties and gala nights. Every year, there is a tense moment between Hollywood and the festival, old if uneasy bedfellows with a contentious history, and dire predictions are made: The majors are pulling out; the stars, and possibly the sun, may snub Cannes. Director Gilles Jacob responds with a strategic tack, programming the event to show goodwill to all, especially to the independents.

This year's competition, which opens Thursday and runs through May 23, with a jury presided over by Clint Eastwood, could be called a tribute to the independents, a term that refers to the filmmakers of low-budget films and their production or distribution companies, who have been gaining an edge on the market. Filmmakers like Quentin Tarantino ("Pulp Fiction"), Hal Hartley ("Amateur") and John Waters ("Serial Mom") are in the big league. Many of the movies that used to come to the festival to attract distribution have already been acquired by companies like Miramax, Polygram and the Samuel Goldwyn Company.

The festival opens with Joel Coen's "Huducker Proxy," a salute to the Coen brothers' brash young talent, produced by Joel Silver and Working Title, a branch of Polygram. That's the American opening.

Friday is the big night for France, with Patrice Chéreau's "La Reine Margot," starring Isabelle Adjani, a superproduction from Claude Berri's studios. And Saturday, the veteran independent Alan Rudolph presents "Mrs. Parker and the Vicious Circle," starring Jennifer Jason Leigh and produced by Robert Altman with funding by Miramax and Fine Line.

The people who hedge bets on Golden Palm awards are already talking about a contest between Queen Margot and Dorothy Parker — Adjani and Leigh, in films that are on opposite extremes of this year's competition, genres that range from the sweeping historic epic to a focus on private lives.

Adapted from Alexandre Dumas's novel and set in the 16th-century France of palace intrigues, religious wars, and bloody massacres, "La Reine Margot" is almost three hours of major French filmmaking. The part has been tailor-made for Adjani, lavishly costumed and coiffed by Daniel Anteuil, as her royal husband, Jean-Hughes Anglade, as her royal and incestuous brother, and Vincent Perez, as her Protestant lover. Chéreau, a master of complex crowd scenes on stage, had to deal with hundreds of extras for Margot's marriage in Notre Dame cathedral and the Saint Bartholomew's Day massacre. He and the screenwriter, Danielle Thompson, seem to have designed the story to show that they are not just talking about historic quarrels between French Catholics and Protestants, but religious conflicts and ethnic purification today, in Bosnia or in Rwanda.

Minorities' problems, racial solutions are constants in many of the movies. Zhang Yimou's "Huo Zhe" (To Live) starring Gong Li — another Golden Palm contender — is a saga of a modern Chinese family. A landlord gambler and his wife lose everything to end up winners — for a short while — under Mao's regime. Ever since "Raise the Red Lantern," Yimou and Gong Li are international names, and this story of life's cruel lottery under dictatorship has been sold worldwide, to the ire of Beijing.

Asian films are in every section of the festival. Edward Yang's "Du Li Shi Dai" (A Confucian Confusion), two days in the lives of Taiwanese kids, in competition; Kayo Hatta's "Picture Bride," the story of a Japanese mail-order bride who comes to Hawaii to find not quite the husband she pictured, in the noncompetitive Un Certain Regard section. "Neak Sre" (People of the Rice Paddies) by Cambodian Rithy Panh is a first film about a family of rice-growers and their seven daughters.

After adventures and misadventures in Hollywood and Moscow, Andrei Konchalovsky is in Cannes with "Riaba ma Poule," shot in eastern Russia, the scene of his 1967 "Assia's Happiness," a film banned by authorities and only released in 1988.

This is not the first time the brothers Mikhailov-Konchalovsky are both in competition:

they are also good examples of France's role in co-production. Michel Seydoux provided the financing for Nikita Mikhalkov's "Outomniye Solntsem" (Autumn nous brulait le Soleil), about a family under Stalin, in partnership with a Russian technical crew.

Marin Karmiz, producer of Krzysztof Kieslowski's trilogy, "Blue," "White," and "Red" (in competition), and of the Romanian director Lucian Pintilie's "Un Rite Inoubliable," has been pulling off these co-productions with Eastern Europe even before Pavel Longueville's "Tati Blues." "Red" — fraternity is the theme — is a Franco-Swiss co-production, starring Irina Jacob ("La Double Vie de Veronique") and Jean-Louis Trintignant. Pintilie's film, which stars Kristin Scott-Thomson, takes place on the banks of the Danube during the 1920s, a drama played out between Romanian border guards, Macedonian smugglers and Bulgarian villagers.

NOT all of the films are made of such hard stuff, but even the comedies have a melancholy twist. Private lives are exposed in Miami Moretti's "Caro Diario," an auteur's musings on cities and islands, movies and television. Directors dead and alive, and on his own brush with death, Rudolph's "Mrs. Parker" is a battle of legendary wit and a study of their sadder moments. Giuseppe Tornatore's "Una Furia Formidabile," stars Roman Polanski and Gérard Depardieu in a confrontation between a police inspector and a writer, caught in his web. Michel Blanc's "Grosse Fatigue" is a comedy on the private-public lives of stars, with the actor and Carole Bouquet playing their own roles — and holding up a mirror to the festival public.

The festival itself is a mirror: in heroic times it championed Antonioni, Tarkovsky and Wajda, and it has always stood by its renegade offspring. It is a festival that thrives on difficulty and confrontation, family feuds and reconciliation, so the show will go on, without Spike Lee, without the majors — at least for the time being — but with movies that reflect the world today.

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

LONDON THEATER

Designer Scenes: 'Les Parents' Done In by High Camp

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — With its "An Inspector Calls" triumphing both in the West End and on Broadway, it is perhaps not surprising that the National Theatre should have developed a taste for high-camp, director-led revivals of long-lost classics from the 1940s. Thus we now have Coteau's "Les Parents Terribles" at the Lyttelton, and again we are asked to accept on faith that it would not be enough for a modern audience just to receive the play as written half a century ago.

So it now starts behind a cinema screen, with the cast on inadequate radio microphones, and ends (as the current "The Birthday Party" on that same stage) with the set vanishing back into the darkness. Once again we have the designer (in

this case Stephen Brimmon Lewis working with the artist Ricardo Cinalli) as star, and once again it is the vision of the director rather than the author that is allowed to dominate throughout.

So Coteau's tight little comedy of incest and appalling relative values becomes a Grand Guignol grotesquerie, with Sheila Gish and Frances de la Tour camping around as the sisters from hell and Alan Howard peering at them through his mad-inventor goggles while Jude Law and Lynsey Parker complete the cast as the doomed young lovers.

It is indeed possible that, unlike "An Inspector Calls," "Les Parents Terribles" is unrevivable as written or originally produced, though Parisian experience might suggest otherwise. What is clear is that if you load an always fragile piece on a stage, seduces men and then watches them die trying to free her from her father. The father, Harden Winchester, obsessed with his former wife, has hatched a complicated scheme to ruin her second husband and, not coincidentally, weak havoc on the Florida seas.

Much of this is eminently satisfactory. Darcy's death is the engine that sets the plot in motion. The police think it was an accident — hunting a lobster. Darcy got her hand caught in a crevice and ran out of air before she could free herself. Soon, however, our hero, Thorn, begins to believe his girlfriend's death was murder. His sidekick, Sugarman, half Jamaican, half Norwegian, as well as a former sheriff's deputy turned private detective, points out that Darcy's injuries are characteristic of a handlock, as if she'd reached into the crevice and somebody had held her there.

The grieving Thorn begins his investigation, then, and becomes

theatrical machine from which a little tiny obsessive comedy of incest and death set in the junk room of the heart is frantically signaling to be let out.

In an age of director's theater, however talented, pity the poor playwright, dead and past complaining.

At the Strand, Michael Palin's first stage play, "The Weekend," turns out to be a suburban English "Death of a Salesman" for the matinee crowd. Richard Wilson, also in his West End debut, re-creates his popular local TV sitcom grouch at the head of a somewhat dysfunctional family recollected by its author with a rare mixture of nostalgia and nausea.

But this dysfunctional is not like the Coteau version: nothing like incest here, just a disgruntled chiropodist and a plot concerned with little more than the preparation and demolition of a dinner

party. Uneasily trapped between the Alan Ayckbourn and Bennett, Palin seems uncertain whether to condemn or celebrate his all-too-recognizable scenes from domestic life, and as a result, "The Weekend" only flickers briefly to life when the father is allowed his Willy Loman speech about the way that "there was once someone alive inside me."

Elsewhere a desperately thin but what once was called "well-observed" comedy is fatally flawed by apparent tricks of memory: Palin can never quite bring himself to decide whether these are truly appalling people who deserve the pain they cause each other, or whether they are a fundamentally well-meaning and harmless group of relatives and neighbors who just happen somehow to have got on the wrong side of life and can no longer find the map back to happiness.

"The Weekend" is a vague, me-

andering, noncommittal domestic detail, apparently written, directed and played with a perpetually apologetic slouch of self-denial and excuses for absence.

Moved into the West End from a regional tour in the belief, probably correct, that London is so starved for good stage thrillers that even a weak one is better than nothing, Terence Frisby's "Rough Justice" (at the Apollo) plays almost all its trump cards in the first scene. There we learn that a brain-damaged baby has been mercy-killed with a cushion. What follows is therefore not a whodunit or even a whymunit, but a somewhat laborious examination of subsequent court and legal procedures.

There are virtually only four characters here: a judge (Alan Davies), eager to preserve the majesty of the law; a prosecuting counsel with strong right-to-life beliefs (Diana Quick); and the parents, a starry television journalist (Martin

Shaw) and his understandably distraught wife (Sarah Berger). But once he has introduced them all to us, and told us of the tragedy that has led to a murder prosecution, Frisby has nowhere much to go except into a trial that has really been concluded in advance.

Sure there are debating points here, over intent and the difference between mercy-killing, manslaughter and murder. But we are never really given enough background, nor depth of character, to care very deeply about any of it, and "Rough Justice," if it is about anything, would seem to be a rather halfhearted plea for more humanity and less police proceduralism in our courts.

But that is hardly a novel plea, and we need a few more twists in the tale if any kind of tension is to be sustained through Robin Bedford's workmanlike but very low-tension production.

David Nicholson's reviews appear regularly in The Washington Post.

BOOKS

MEAN HIGH TIDE
By James W. Hall, 371 pages.
\$21.95. Delacorte.

Reviewed by
David Nicholson

JAMES W. Hall's new novel, a Florida thriller, with all of the virtues, and all of the flaws, of the well-established subgenre, its practitioners' formulas vary — the august Elmore Leonard is noted for his trademark snappy dialogue, while Carl Hiaasen is prone to quirky, bizarre humor — but there are common elements to the recipe. Take one sunbanned hero (sometimes a troubled but plucky woman) living happily at the margins; stir in a crisis provoked by devious villains (organized crime or big business); season with the lush landscape, and add a dash of outrage at the rape of the Florida environment.

"Mean High Tide" includes all

of these elements, but to reduce the novel to them is not to disparage Hall. He is a talented writer who effortlessly loses off vivid descriptions. The details of his characters' lives in the Florida Keys are right on, and his plots are compelling enough to keep you reading long past bedtime. True, from time to time, as in the second chapter when one character has a presentation of her death, Hall lets the English major show. Just before Darcy Richards enters the water to go snorkeling, she imagines a shark following her and thinks, "Time's flamed chariot."

Darcy's death is the engine that sets the plot in motion. The police think it was an accident — hunting a lobster. Darcy got her hand caught in a crevice and ran out of air before she could free herself. Soon, however, our hero, Thorn, begins to believe his girlfriend's death was murder. His sidekick, Sugarman, half Jamaican, half Norwegian, as well as a former sheriff's deputy turned private detective, points out that Darcy's injuries are characteristic of a handlock, as if she'd reached into the crevice and somebody had held her there.

The grieving Thorn begins his investigation, then, and becomes

himself the subject of a murder attempt. Much complicated business follows. There is a not-so-fair young maiden, Sylvie Winchester, who, like some character from a fairy tale, seduces men and then watches them die trying to free her from her father. The father, Harden Winchester, obsessed with his former wife, has hatched a complicated scheme to ruin her second husband and, not coincidentally, weak havoc on the Florida seas.

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BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	THE CELESTINE PROPHET	James W. Hall	10
2	REMEMBER ME	by Mary Higgins Clark	4
3	IT'S FOR KILLER	by Sue Grafton	2
4	THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW	by Alan Folsom	3
5	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY	by Robert James Waller	5
6	THE ALIENIST	by Caleb Carr	4
7	LOVERS	by Judith Krantz	6
8	DISCLOSURE	by Michael	4

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
9	ACCIDENT	by Danielle Steel	10
10	CHARADE	by Sandra Brown	12
11	SLOW WALTZ IN CEDAR BEND	by Robert James Waller	12
12	THE COURTSHIP OF PRINCESS LILIA	by Dore Wolverton	7
13	LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE	by Laura Esquivel	13
14	ON DANGEROUS GROUND	by Jack Higgins	11
15	THE PISTOL OF GOD	by Fredrick Forsyth	1

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
16	McEntire with Tom Carter	3	
17	THE BOOK OF VIRTUES	by William J. Bennett	2
18	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL	by John Bernhardt	4
19	HOW WE DIE	by Sherwin B. Nuland	5
20	GOLD SONGS IN A NEW CAFE	by Robert James Waller	3
21	ZLATKA'S DIARY	by Zlata Filipovic	3
22	DIPLOMACY	by Henry Kissinger	8
23	MAKES ME WANNA HOLLER	by Nathan McCall	7
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25	SAVED BY THE LIGHT	by Damon Dickinsley with Paul Perry	15
26	HAVING OUR SAY	by Sa...	15

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27	rab and A. Elizabeth Delany	13	
28	WOULDN'T TAKE NOTHING FOR MY JOURNEY	by Mary Ann	12
29	WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES	by Clarissa Pinkola Estés	11
30	THE SUDJEN LIFE OF DOGS	by Elizabeth Marshall Thomas	14

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31	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
32	IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE	by Rosie Delany	2
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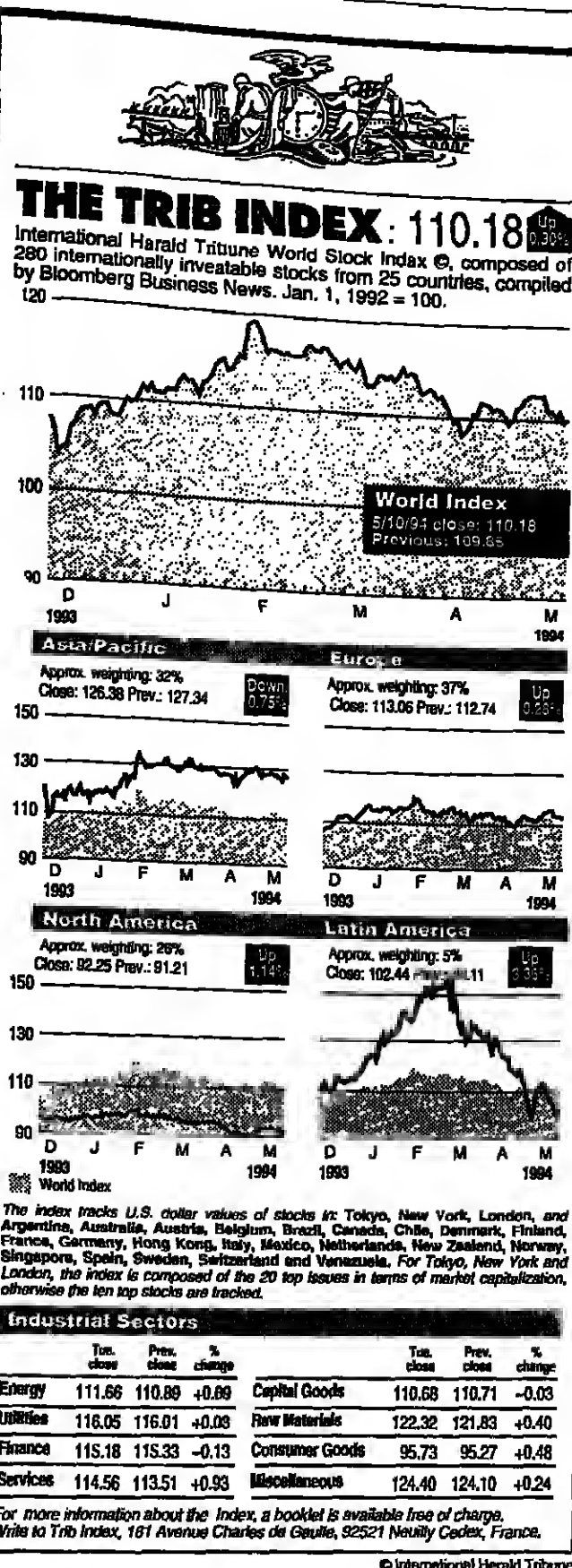
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Bonds Set Stocks In Motion

Treasury Auction Ignites Rallies

NEW YORK — Stocks rallied on Tuesday after the U.S. bond market posted early gains in the wake of better-than-expected bidding at a Treasury bond auction.

The Dow Jones industrial index closed with a gain of 27.37 points, at 3,656.41. At one point in the session it had risen as high as 3,666.22.

Advancing issues outpaced declines by about 13 to 9 on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was active, and volume on the Big Board's floor was calculated at 295.17 million shares, up from 250.83 million on Monday.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was quoted at 85 11/32, up 1 13/32. The yield slipped to 7.50 percent from 7.63 percent.

The credit markets posted solid gains after the Treasury auctioned about \$17 billion in three-year notes and dealers said the bond and stock markets appeared to be relieved after days of trepidation that the auction might have attracted little interest.

The notes were sold at an average yield of 6.54 percent, slightly below expectations.

Some analysts, however, stressed the outlook for the auction had been so bleak against the current backdrop of rate uncertainty that it was not hard to find more demand for the notes than had been expected.

"Today is simply a reaction to the bond market," said Ricky Harrington, chief vice president at Interstate/Johanson Lane. "I would doubt that this rally could carry on more than one to two days. Stocks are still captive to bonds."

He said that the rally reflected technical forces at work and represented a reflex action after four days of retreating stock prices.

A number of the stalwart blue chips, including Caterpillar, AT&T, General Motors, IBM and International Paper, left the market.

China to Unionize Foreign Firms Over Next 2 Years

BEIJING — China, citing what it called serious labor abuses, said Tuesday it planned to unionize all foreign-funded companies in the next two years to protect Chinese workers.

The official Xinhua news agency quoted Yang Xingfu, vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, as saying that less than 10 percent of the 47,000 foreign-funded concerns, which employ about 6 million Chinese, have unions.

He said that many investors supported unions, especially among large or medium-sized companies, but claimed that there were serious problems among some small companies. He said they often forced staff to work overtime, do not heed labor safety rules and deliberately failed to pay workers to cut wages or fine them.

In November, 84 women died in a fire at a Hong Kong doll factory in south China that kept windows and all but one door locked to prevent theft. Another fire in a Taiwanese-run factory a month later in eastern China killed 61 workers.

Mr. Yang said that unions should be set up in all foreign ventures in major development zones, currently concentrated on the east coast, by the end of this year and within two years for the country as a whole.

Mr. Yang said the union was necessary due to a "growing number of labor disputes in foreign-funded enterprises."

Foreign-funded companies include those wholly owned by foreigners, joint ventures with foreign investment, and foreign franchise ventures.

Xinhua's report did not clarify whether the unions would cover the thousands of unregistered migrant laborers who are often cheaply employed in foreign companies, especially in ventures funded by interests in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Chinese news reports have said that local officials are reluctant to crack down on abusive foreign companies for fear they might relocate.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

BBC Links With Pearson In Global TV Expansion

LONDON — In an effort to increase its share of rapidly growing television markets around the world, the BBC said Tuesday that it plans to create news and entertainment channels in Europe, Asia and the United States.

The BBC said its international expansion, which will put it in more direct competition with the likes of Ted Turner, Rupert Murdoch and the American broadcast networks, will take place through a partnership with Pearson PLC, one of Britain's largest media companies.

The partnership's first venture, in which Pearson will invest as much as \$45 million, will be two satellite-delivered channels in Europe. One will be an all-news network and the other an entertainment network. They are scheduled to go on the air by the end of the year.

Although no firm plans have been set, the BBC and Pearson are also considering a wide range of other opportunities around the world for news and entertainment channels, children's programming and educational and documentary networks, executives said.

The move comes at a time when government deregulation of broadcasting and the rapid development of satellite and cable technology has set off a global stampede by programmers and broadcasters to establish new networks.

Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. of Australia has invested heavily in satellite-delivered services such as BSkyB in Britain and STAR TV in Asia.

Mr. Turner's Turner Broadcasting Co. is making a big push to establish Cable News Network around the world, and is trying to become a competitor in entertainment television with its Cartoon Network and TNT movie channel in Europe.

NBC purchased a pan-European broadcaster, now called NBC Super Channel. Capital Cities/ABC has acquired a string of European gram producers and cable networks.

The BBC, although state-owned and advertising-free in its market, is under increasing pressure from the British government to develop additional revenue help finance its operations.

It has long had international radio and television broadcasts, but television has increasingly to itself scrambling to keep up with better-financed rivals. The BBC World Service Television, for example, can no longer be seen much of Asia even as Mr. Murdoch is building a big presence there through STAR TV.

In commercial terms, the BBC as a brand is respected around the globe," said Bob Phillips, the BBC deputy director-general. "But it has an unrivaled reputation for high-quality programming. Production levels are the highest in the world, and the U.S. and Japan."

See BBC, Page 10

Jiang Voices Confidence

BEIJING — President Jiang Zemin said Tuesday that China needed to bolster its legal system and enforcement practices to protect and advance foreign investment across the country.

Mr. Jiang, addressing a delegation of major multinational companies, conceded that "certainly there will be difficulties" in melding socialism with a market economy. But he said he was confident China would succeed over time.

In view of the "realities" in China, Mr. Jiang said, "we should make a continuous effort to increase the rule of law in our country" in order to improve the investment climate.

His comments come as Beijing is struggling to slow its economy and cut inflation while reasserting economic control over the provinces and maintaining social stability.

Mr. Jiang welcomed the heads of four corporations who are the chief sponsors of a "1994 China Summit" organized by China's State Commission for Restructuring Economic Systems and the International Herald Tribune.

The conference, which begins Wednesday, will bring together more than 500 foreign and Chinese businessmen and government officials to discuss the role of foreign business in China.

China to Launch Foreign Satellites

BEIJING — China will launch 30 foreign-owned satellites over the next seven years, officials said Tuesday, a surprisingly high figure that suggests China's commercial space program has become successful.

The figure of 30 foreign satellites was much higher than previously disclosed estimates. One known customer is Motorola Inc., the U.S.-based communications company that last year said it planned to send 66 satellites into space on various carriers to create a global mobile telephone network. Motorola has not said exactly how many of its satellites China will launch.

Another customer will be Hughes Communications International Inc., a subsidiary of General Motors Corp. Hughes signed a contract in February with China's commercial launch company, Great Wall Industry, to put 11 Hughes-built satellites into space over the next 12 years.

Big Order for Airbus

MONTREAL — Air Canada said Tuesday it has signed a letter of intent to acquire 25 Airbus A-319 aircraft with an option to buy 11 more. The order would make Air Canada the largest North American operator of Airbus aircraft by 1998.

The new models of the twin-engine, jet aircraft, which have a so-called fly-away price of about \$39 million each, will replace Air Canada's existing fleet of 35 McDonnell-Douglas DC-9 aircraft, the airline said. The DC-9s entered service in 1967.

A key reason why the Airbus A-319 was chosen over other aircraft was its similarity to the Airbus A-320, of which there are 34 in Air Canada's fleet, said Kym Robertson, a spokesman for the airline. Deliveries of the new planes are expected to begin in December 1994.

Air Canada said its decision to buy the Airbus aircraft will also result in a review of its plans to modernize the DC-9 jets. The modernization was intended to extend the operating life of the older planes beyond 2000.

Earlier this year, Air Canada placed an order for six wide-body Airbus A-340s, and took options on three additional models of the four-engine planes.

Miss Robertson said the A-319 and A-320 aircraft use the same engine, and that pilots can be trained on the same simulator, reducing maintenance and training costs. The engines are built by CFM International Inc., a joint venture of SNECMA, the French state aeronautics company, and the U.S.-based General Electric Co.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

MEDIA MARKETS

CNN Passes Around the Mike

By Sarah Veal
Special to the Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — To the more suspicious media-watchers, CNN is a new kind of Big Brother. But at the World Report Contributors Conference held last week at the CNN Center in Atlanta, the cable news station could almost pass as a kindly uncle. Whatever the case may be, the symbiosis between CNN and its independent World Report contributors might be unique in the media world.

World Report, which was begun in October 1987, is the "open mike" of global television. Any TV journalist or station can become a contributor simply by sending in a videocassette. If it is technically possible, the film will be aired, uncensored. To paraphrase Andy Warhol, everyone gets to have his two and a half minutes.

"We don't make judgment calls. We feel these reports are a reflection of life and the state of information and ideas in these countries. I don't have the right to say something is propaganda and doesn't meet the standards of journalism in the West. Everyone and every country has a bias and we don't attempt to judge that bias," said Nancy Peckham, the executive producer of World Report.

CNN tries to balance the more blatant propaganda, however, by using the lead-in to present facts or by soliciting a tape from the opposition. In the case of Cyprus, for example, the two parts of the island are treated as two different countries, with tapes accepted from both.

CNN executives said that Ted Turner, the network's founder and chairman, came up with the idea for the program after reading complaints in a UNESCO report about the neglect of the developing world in the global media. As of April 1994, 13,425 reports have been shown.

"The global media is only interested in developing countries when there is a coup or a natural disaster," said Robert Royer, producer of Jamaica Broadcasting Co. "CNN's World Report allows us to present our own views to the global audience."

Uncensored and unhomogenized, World Report has, for the past seven years, offered some of the most unusual programming around but it can require a good deal of patience.

"World Report is the most brilliant concept in world journalism today, but my idea of punishment is to sit down and watch a whole program," said Stewart Krohn, general manager of Channel 5 TV in Belize.

The show, which in the early years sometimes had an original and quirky quality, has acquired more polish. A six-week training program is held four times a year at the CNN Center in Atlanta to provide journalists with technical training.

"These people come to CNN headquarters as if they are coming to Oz," said Richard Shafer, a journalism professor at Texas A&M University.

"These are the very people who would have been yelling imperialism and colonialism not so long ago, but any one of them would insist that he is not being manipulated," he said. "It's a new world and the biggest ideology wins. The ideology of journalistic professionalism and unbiased factual reporting is going to spread."

Some journalists felt that World Report allowed them to sidestep political pressures at home.

"Our government is not about to put up a satellite for us and, they did, they would lean on us," said Anthony Fraser, a news editor at Trinidad & Tobago Television.

"They watch their step now because they are afraid we will do a CNN World report on them," said Edmund Karfi, managing director of Cable-TV in Uganda.

U.S. Opposes Trade Talks In Singapore

SINGAPORE — Singapore responded unhappily on Tuesday to an American decision to oppose holding an important trade conference in the city-state.

The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said late Monday that the United States opposed Singapore's offer to hold the first ministerial meeting of the new World Trade Organization. Mr. Kantor linked the U.S. stance to the caning last week of an 18-year-old American, Michael Fay, for vandalism.

U.S. officials had protested that the punishment was too harsh.

The opposition to Singapore's bid was the first known retaliation by Washington over the caning.

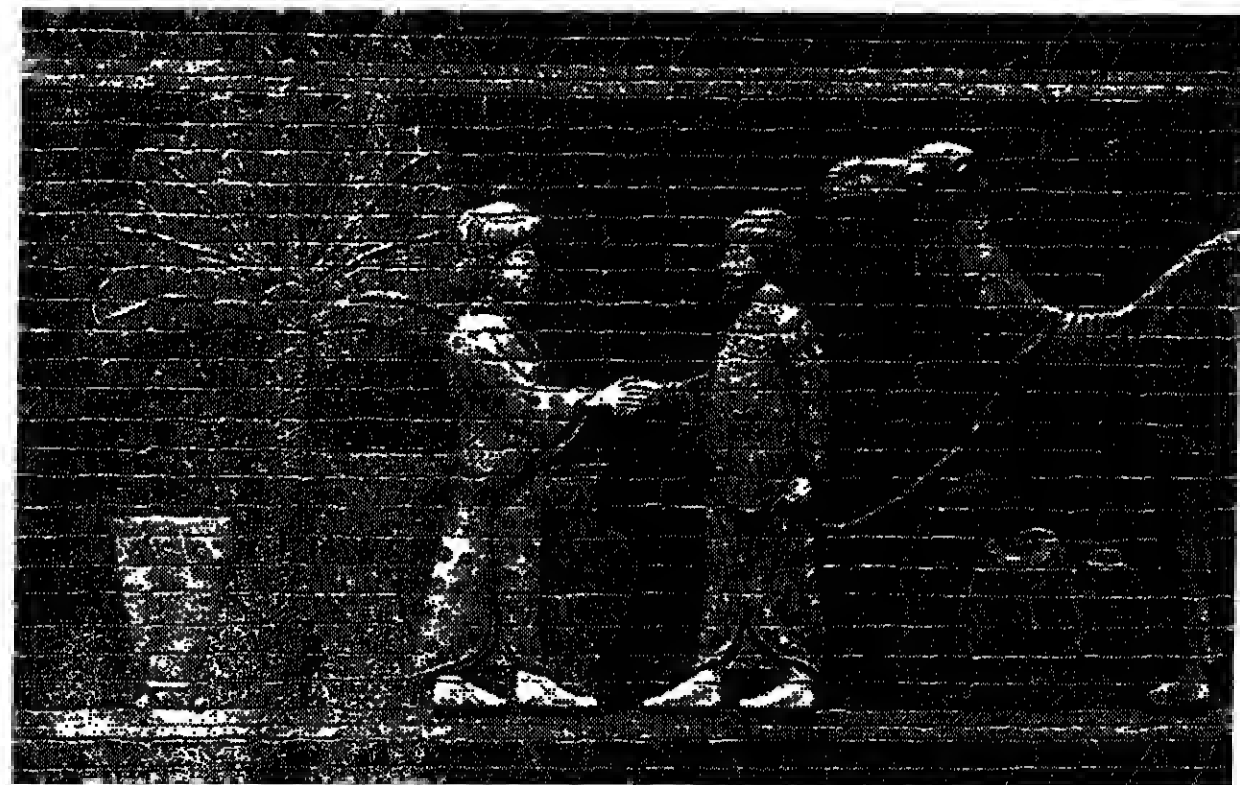
Michael Tay, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said Singapore regretted Mr. Kantor's statement. He said the World Trade Organization, not the United States, should decide where to hold its meeting.

"Singapore's bid to hold the ministerial conference still stands," he said.

The U.S. move came to light when reporters asked Mr. Kantor whether Washington, during a trade meeting last month in Mexico, had objected to Singapore's bid to host the meeting because of the caning.

"The United States thinks the trade ministerial should be held somewhere else," Mr. Kantor said. "I made myself quite clear in Mar-nakesh on that issue."

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits				May 10			
	£	DM	FF	Lira	Dr	S.F.	S.P.	Yen	CS		Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
London	1.00	1.63	12.26	3.36	163.64	1.36	1.36	100.00	1.36	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
New York	1.00	1.63	12.26	3.36	163.64	1.36	1.36	100.00	1.36	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frankfurt	0.61	1.00	7.46	2.00	103.75	0.75	0.75	65.54	0.75	0.75	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
Paris	0.08	0.08	1.00	0.27	12.26	0.08	0.08	8.48	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Switzerland	1.33	2.00	1.33	0.50	166.67	1.00	1.00	150.00	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.33	1.00	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Hong Kong	7.76	12.36	5.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76
Singapore	1.36	2.00	1.33	166.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Thailand	3.66	5.00	2.36	40.00	2.36	2.36	2.36	100.00	2.36	2.36	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66
Malaysia	2.46	3.66	1.56	30.00	1.56	1.56	1.56	100.00	1.56	1.56	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46
Philippines	46.66	70.00	29.00	600.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	100.00	29.00	29.00	46.66	46.66	46.66	46.66	46.66	46.66	46.66
Indonesia	1566.67	2333.33	933.33	15000.00	933.33	933.33	933.33	100.00	933.33	933.33	1566.67	1566.67	1566.67	1566.67	1566.67	1566.67	1566.67
South Korea	1000.00	1500.00	600.00	10000.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	100.00	600.00	600.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Taiwan	20.00	30.00	12.00	200.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	100.00	12.00	12.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
China	8.26	12.36	5.00	100.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100.00	5.00	5.00	8.26	8.26	8.26	8.26	8.26	8.26	8.26
Japan	163.64	250.00	100.00	1636.40	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	163.64	163.64	163.64	163.64	163.64	163.64	163.64
South Africa	12.36	18.00	7.00	120.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	100.00	7.00	7.00	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36
India	46.66	70.00	29.00	600.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	100.00	29.00	29.00	46.66	46.66	46.66	46.66	46.66	46.66	46.66
Israel	1.73	2.66	1.00	17.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73
Ukraine	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Russia	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Poland	4.00	6.00	2.40	40.00	2.40	2.40	2.40	100.00	2.40	2.40	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Czech Republic	13.76	20.00	8.00	137.63	8.00	8.00	8.00	100.00	8.00	8.00	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
Slovakia	13.76	20.00	8.00	137.63	8.00	8.00	8.00	100.00	8.00	8.00	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
Hungary	13.76	20.00	8.00	137.63	8.00	8.00	8.00	100.00	8.00	8.00	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
Romania	13.76	20.00	8.00	137.63	8.00	8.00	8.00	100.00	8.00	8.00	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
Bulgaria	13.76	20.00	8.00	137.63	8.00	8.00	8.00	100.00	8.00	8.00	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
Greece	163.64	250.00	100.00	1636.40	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	163.64	163.64	163.64	163.64	163.64	163.64	163.64
Turkey	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Argentina	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Colombia	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Venezuela	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Brazil	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Chile	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Peru	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Ecuador	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Uruguay	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Paraguay	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Costa Rica	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Panama	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Honduras	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Nicaragua	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
El Salvador	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Jamaica	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Dominican Republic	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Haiti	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Cuba	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Vietnam	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Laos	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Myanmar	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Maldives	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Sri Lanka	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Nepal	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Bhutan	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Timor	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
East Timor	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Palau	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Micronesia	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Marshall Islands	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Northern Mariana Islands	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Guam	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Macao	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Mongolia	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Outer Mongolia	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Samoa	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Tonga	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Tuvalu	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Fiji	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Kiribati	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Nauru	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Papua New Guinea	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Vanuatu	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Solomon Islands	1.56	2.33	0.93	15.66	0.93	0.93	0.93	100.00	0.93	0.93							

MARKET DIARY

New Budget Lifts Australian Dollar

impaled by the New York Daily Budget. While interest speculation helped the U.S. dollar and weighed on European currencies Tuesday, the Australian dollar rose after being buffeted by unveiling of the government's budget plan for 1994-95.

The late trading in New York, the Australian dollar rose to 72.41 U.S. cents from 72.01 cents Monday.

The government said Tuesday its 14.95 budget should shave about 1 percent from the country's deficit and should result in 4.5 percent in gross domestic product.

But the Australian dollar's initial reaction to the budget was negative, slipping as low as 71.80 cents in an trading.

"A couple of things were on the side for the market's taste," said North, a foreign-exchange dealer at Chase Manhattan Bank.

The Australian government also lifted gross domestic product by 4.25 percent in the 1993-94 fiscal year, and 4.0 percent in the 1994-95 fiscal year.

The higher growth, including an expected surge in business invest-

ment, would pay for the government's increased spending plans on employment, since taxes were not raised and there were no spending cuts to speak of.

"This is where the market will be concerned," said Danielle Press, a Sydney-based economist. "Those growth forecasts further out look a little high for comfort, and there will be disappointment at the lack of cuts."

This fiscal looseness would put the onus on monetary policy to control inflation, with negative effects for bonds.

The lack of tax rises in the budget means that the Australian opposition parties should have little reason to attempt to block it. Last year they caused chaos by holding up a tax-raising budget for months.

"This budget should get through unscathed, which means the market can wave goodbye to all those worries about a repeat of last year's fiasco," said Rory Robertson, an economist at Bankers Trust.

Bonds would still be vulnerable to the vagaries of the U.S. Treasury market, he said, but the Australian dollar could expect further gains.

"It should be plain sailing for the Aussie from here," (Reuters).

AFK, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg

STOCKS: Auction Kindles Rally

Continued from Page 9

d signaled confidence after several weeks and bearish sessions.

It is widely assumed that the Federal Reserve Board will nudge interest rates before or when its policy-setting panel meets on May 15.

Impatience with the Fed and disappointment that a rate increase has not been decided yet contributed to heavy selling in the financial markets over the past few sessions.

U.S. Stocks

cluding Moody when the Dow industrials tumbled 40.40 points.

The Fed is expected to get key signals for guidance later in the week. The release of the April producer price index is scheduled for Thursday and the consumer price index for May.

On the New York Stock Exchange, AT&T was the most active stock, rising 1 1/2 to 52 1/2 after eeling a 1 1/2-point loss from Monday.

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The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

4000

3900

3800

3700

3600

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3300

3200

3100

3000

2900

2800

2700

2600

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Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 3087.47 3087.47 3087.47 3087.47

Transp. 3087.47 3087.47 3087.47 3087.47

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4 Top Shippers Work on Plan For Alliance

Bloomberg Business News
HONG KONG — Four of the world's largest shipping companies said Tuesday that they were discussing a possible alliance to provide container transport services on the Asia-Europe and Asia-North America trade lanes, the world's busiest routes.

American President Lines, Mitsui O.S.K. Lines of Japan, Nedlloyd Lijnen BV of the Netherlands and Orient Overseas Container Line of Hong Kong said an agreement would be phased in over the next two years. Government approvals must be obtained if an accord is reached.

Under an agreement, the companies would coordinate their schedules so that a customer of one shipper would be able to use the services of the others on the routes. "This will be a major combination — we are certainly all top 10 players in the world industry," said the chief financial officer for Orient Overseas International, Simon Brough.

He said such an agreement would improve the profitability of all four companies. The alliance would dovetail with a deal reached in March between Mitsui and the three shipping companies, a so-called Tonnage Sharing Agreement. The three are Nedlloyd Lijnen, Compagnie Generale Maritime of France and Malaysian International Shipping Corp.

Under that arrangement, Mitsui and the other shippers will launch a twice-weekly service between all major ports in Asia and northwest Europe beginning March 1, 1995. Orient Overseas and American President will join this service if the current talks are successful.

On the trans-Pacific route, an existing agreement between Orient Overseas and American President for the exchange of vessel space, coordination of sailings and terminal sharing would be expanded to include Mitsui, the companies said. The four shipping companies also are discussing the possibility of a joint service by way of the Panama Canal from Asia to the East Coast of the United States, they said.

Each of the four lines would continue to maintain separate marketing, sales and customer service operations. Mr. Brough said no equity would be involved in the alliance. "You don't need equity relationships when you've got trade relationships," he said.

Reassessing China Stocks

Passion Cools for Hong Kong Listings

Bloomberg Business News
HONG KONG — When China started listing state companies in Hong Kong last summer, pent-up demand sent prices through the roof. Now they have plummeted with a thud, and once-euphoric merchant bankers are admitting that the time has come for a reassessment of China's overseas listings.

"The rarity of Chinese paper has long gone," said Nick Moakes, an analyst with S.G. Warburg Securities. "From now on, people are going to be more selective about what they buy and the price they are willing to pay."

No company knows that better than Tianjin Bohai Chemical Industry Co., the eighth Chinese state enterprise to try its luck on the Hong Kong stock market.

The state-run chemical manufacturer's public offering has been fully subscribed — but barely. There were valid applications for 340.87 million shares, barely surpassing the 340 million that the company plans to sell. The stock is to start trading next week.

Compared with its predecessors, that is a muted reception. China's first seven listings of class-H shares — sold by companies allowed to raise funds in Hong Kong — were met with a stampede of investors. Kunming Machine Tool, for example, was 627 times oversubscribed when it came to market on Dec. 7. During their trading debut on Tuesday, shares of another China-related stock, the joint-venture INO Beijing Investment Co., fell 17.6 percent from their issue price. Since December, the Jardine Fleming China H Share index — which tracks the performance of China stocks — has fallen almost 50 percent, to 1,116, from a high of 2,225 as of Monday's market close.

Ask foreign securities companies why H share prices are falling, and most blame the Hong Kong market. The territory's key Hang Seng index of 33 blue-chip companies has fallen 31.5 percent since Feb. 4, when the U.S. Federal Reserve Board started pushing up interest rates to stave off inflation.

"It's Hong Kong," said Jerry Yim, assistant director of corporate finance at Jardine Fleming Securities, a co-sponsor of the Tianjin Bohai listing. "The issue came at a bad time, with people very nervous." Said Junichi Goto, executive director of investment banking at Nomura International (Hong Kong) Ltd., "It's very bad timing to list now, so people are likely to be far worse than previous listings."

Nomura will find out for itself next month, when the generator manufacturer Dongfang Electric is to start trading in Hong Kong. Sponsored by Nomura, Dongfang is the final listing in China's first batch of H shares.

Investors also are taking a second look before

buying into China's economic ambitions. Gone are the heady days of last year, when any stock with a China label was snatched up. Investors are concerned about inflation, speculative investment and recently sour economic news. Particularly troubling are rising debt levels at state-run enterprises and mounting unemployment.

"People are losing confidence in the Chinese economy," said Sonja Jong, China analyst at Mee-Person Securities (Asia) Ltd.

Chinese companies also may have brought some of the problems on themselves. They often pushed for listing sponsors to create large oversubscriptions so they could keep the interest on the money bidders put up, security companies say.

Kunming Machine Tool netted a 40.8 million yuan (\$4.7 million) after-tax gain from investment

"The rarity of Chinese paper has long gone. From now on, people are going to be more selective about what they buy and the price they are willing to pay."

Nick Moakes, analyst with S. G. Warburg Securities.

income because of the huge oversubscription. Companies keep money from unsuccessful subscribers in the bank for about a week before returning it.

"Last year's huge price rises were clearly overdone because a lot of investors had unrealistically high expectations of H shares," said Mr. Yim.

Some securities companies even see a silver lining, since expectations had grown so wildly. "If Tianjin Bohai's subscription level injects a note of realism into what Chinese companies demand of merchant banks, then it can be seen as a good thing," said Mr. Moakes of S.G. Warburg.

Whatever its causes, the diminished enthusiasm for Chinese stocks is not easily dismissed as a passing trend. "There will be a fundamental change in attitudes in the way people negotiate Chinese initial public offerings in the future," Mr. Yim said. "The terms of listings are going to have to be more flexible."

While remaining optimistic about Tianjin Bohai's trading prospects, Mr. Yim conceded that the stock was unlikely to sell well.

Australia Budget Relies on Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CANBERRA — The Australian government is counting on economic growth and increased investment to trim its yawning budget deficit in the year to June 1995, the country's treasurer said Tuesday.

The 1994-95 budget, should shave about 13 percent from the deficit, taking it to 11.73 billion Australian dollars (\$8 billion) from the previous years 13.59 billion, Ralph Willis said.

The 109 billion dollar budget contained no new taxes and few spending cuts aside from lowering defense spending by 163 million dollars. It relied mostly on accelerating economic growth, asset sales and improved tax collection methods for revenue growth.

The government expects business investment, which fell 12.5 percent in calendar 1993, to leap 14.5 percent in 1994-95 for its strongest contribution to growth since 1988-89, leading to an economic growth rate of 4.5 percent for the year.

Growth in the economy is expected to slow, however, to 4.25 percent in 1995-96 and 4.0 percent for the subsequent two years, while inflation is expected to remain low at 2.5 percent in 1994-95 and 3.0 percent in 1995-96, Mr. Willis said.

He stressed monetary policy would aim to hold down inflation and nurture business investment.

"The challenge before us is to ensure that inflation is kept low while the recovery gains momentum," Mr. Willis said.

But economists said the government's projections for economic growth and a sharp drop in the deficit were optimistic.

"It's a budget that assumes everything is okay in Australia and we'll continue to grow," said Ivana Botini, chief economist at Société Générale Australia. "It's very short-term."

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo
Hang Seng	Strait Times	Nikkei 225
1000	200	2000
1200	250	2500
1400	300	3000
1600	350	3500
1800	400	4000
2000	450	4500
2200	500	5000
2400	550	5500
2600	600	6000
2800	650	6500
3000	700	7000
3200	750	7500
3400	800	8000
3600	850	8500
3800	900	9000
4000	950	9500
4200	1000	10000
4400	1050	10500
4600	1100	11000
4800	1150	11500
5000	1200	12000
5200	1250	12500
5400	1300	13000
5600	1350	13500
5800	1400	14000
6000	1450	14500
6200	1500	15000
6400	1550	15500
6600	1600	16000
6800	1650	16500
7000	1700	17000
7200	1750	17500
7400	1800	18000
7600	1850	18500
7800	1900	19000
8000	1950	19500
8200	2000	20000
8400	2050	20500
8600	2100	21000
8800	2150	21500
9000	2200	22000
9200	2250	22500
9400	2300	23000
9600	2350	23500
9800	2400	24000
10000	2450	24500

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- PepsiCo Inc.'s Pepsi-Cola (Thai) Trading Co. plans to pay 1.3 billion baht (\$52 million) to increase its 28 percent stake in Serm Suk Co., a Thai bottler. It currently has 3 million shares and plans to acquire 3 million shares at 240 baht each through a private placement and 3 million shares as part of a rights offering. Serm Suk's capital will more than double.
- The Petroleum Authority of Thailand, Vietnam Gas and Total SA of France are to embark on a 20-year joint venture called Vietnam LPG Co. to develop and market liquefied petroleum gas.
- ABB ASEA Brown Boveri AG will invest \$500 million in China over a four-year period, but it said a 12 percent ceiling on profits will deter direct investment in power stations.
- The Export-Import Bank of the United States sees opportunity in Indonesia for the financing of infrastructure, power, water, transportation and telecommunications projects, the agency's chairman, Kenneth Brody, said after meeting with President Suharto.
- Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery Co., Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Samsung Heavy Industries Co. and Hanjin Heavy Industries Co. expect record shipbuilding output of more than 5 million deadweight metric tons this year because of heavy orders received in 1993. Daewoo led the Korean shipbuilders with orders last year of 4.12 million tons, followed by Hyundai, with 2.73 million, Samsung, 1.98 million, and Hanjin, 290,000.
- Samsung Electronics Co. said it exported \$130 million of refrigerator compressor technology, equipment and parts to Calex AS of Slovakia under a 1991 accord that will allow Calex to set up a factory to make 1.5 million compressors a year.

First Trial in Bapindo Case Begins Noisily in Jakarta

Reuters
JAKARTA — Amid rowdy scenes in a packed court, the trial of Eddy Tansil, the first of six suspects charged in a \$430 million state bank fraud case, began on Tuesday.

The 59-page indictment said Mr. Tansil deceived bank officials into believing he needed the letters of credit to pay for machinery and equipment. The Golden Key group has interests in petrochemicals.

The indictment said direct losses of Bapindo, one of seven leading state banks, and the state amounted to \$436.44 million, and there were \$12.44 million of additional costs.

Each time a vehicle passes an entry point, a fare will be automatically deducted from the card, which, like the telephone cards that are in widespread use throughout Europe, will store a certain value. If the stored-value card is absent or does not contain enough money, the system will trigger cameras to photograph the rear license plate of the vehicle as it passes.

Currently, motorists driving to Singapore's busy shopping and business districts during peak

Singapore to Try New Auto-Toll System

Reuters
SINGAPORE — Singapore, which heavily taxes cars and restricts their entry into the city's business district during peak hours, is launching the world's first electronic road pricing system in an attempt to reduce traffic congestion, public-works officials said Tuesday.

Under the system, now being tested in some areas of Singapore, selected entry points will send a signal to electronic cards that are fixed to vehicles when they pass a marker to enter a restricted area.

Each time a vehicle passes an entry point, a fare will be automatically deducted from the card, which, like the telephone cards that are in widespread use throughout Europe, will store a certain value. If the stored-value card is absent or does not contain enough money, the system will trigger cameras to photograph the rear license plate of the vehicle as it passes.

Currently, motorists driving to Singapore's busy shopping and business districts during peak

hours must buy a daily or monthly permit. Traffic police ticket vehicles that fail to prominently display the permits on their windshields.

Authorities fear that Singapore, an island that measures 42 kilometers (26 miles) long by 23 kilometers wide, will soon be clogged by the growing numbers of cars and trucks that use its roads, much as huge traffic jams have paralyzed other Asian cities such as Bangkok.

Moreover, rising affluence is prompting more Singaporeans to buy cars, despite eye-popping price tags. Singapore requires buyers to pay a stiff premium for new cars.

"The new system will allow us to control the demand throughout the island," said Mr. Yü Der, an executive engineer with the public works department. "The current manual system is now restricted only to the business district."

Mr. Lew and Oon Cheng Lock, head of administration and public relations for the public works department, said the system would be the first implemented in Singapore to

automatically deduct money for driving to the city's restricted areas. Mr. Lew said a similar technology exists in Florence, Italy, but that it is used for collecting tolls and is not a device aimed at reducing traffic congestion.

Mr. Ooo said that three consortiums of international telecom and electronic companies have been short-listed from 10 who originally bid for the project.

The consortium comprising Teledata (Singapore) Ltd. and Japan's Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. submitted the lowest bid of 193.4 million Singapore dollars, he said.

A second consortium, made up of Singapore Electronic & Engineering Ltd., General Electric Co. of Singapore, Britain's General Electric Co., and Italy's Marconi SpA, bid 230.9 million dollars.

The third group, which bid 268.9 million dollars, is composed of Philips Singapore Ltd. and Miyoshi Electric Corp. of Japan.

Sony Playing Hardball With Sega and Nintendo

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — Sony Corp., challenged Nintendo Corp. and Sega Enterprises Ltd. on Tuesday, unveiling a game machine called PlayStation that will vie for market share in the video-entertainment industry.

Sony's product will hit the Japanese market later this year as manufacturers worldwide introduce machines with enhanced graphics in an attempt to challenge Nintendo and Sega.

"Our machine will come out at a turning point in the industry," said Teruhisa Tokunaga, deputy president of Sony Computer Entertainment Inc., the subsidiary of Sony that developed PlayStation.

He said the enhanced graphics of the Sony player would ensure it competes well with machines like 3DO Corp.'s Real player, sold in Japan by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., and machines from NEC Home Electronics, a unit of NEC Corp., as well as Sega and Nintendo.

All these companies have taken advantage of developments in

semiconductor technology that make it possible to process the huge amounts of data required to produce realistic, three-dimensional color images.

Industry analysts say that no matter how good its graphics, the machine's success will depend on whether Sony can persuade software developers to produce games for the PlayStation.

"It's simply a matter of software," said Makio Imai, industry analyst at Kleinwort Benson International Inc. He said the availability of titles to attract users is what makes or breaks a game system.

Mr. Tokunaga said Sony has lined up 164 software makers in Japan to provide games for the machine. About 27 titles will be ready for the PlayStation's release in Japan at the end of this year, he said.

At a demonstration of the PlayStation in Tokyo, Sony Computer Entertainment showed off its graphics. Using a three-dimensional dinosaur image, a company technician rotated and flipped the picture upside down and sideways

without any distortion. The PlayStation allows users to zoom in on, or even turn upside down, the image on the screen.

The key is in the use of more than 20 semiconductor chips to simultaneously process the data used to create three-dimensional images. This parallel-processing system, created by Sony for the PlayStation, works on the principles of a supercomputer.

Instead of waiting for one chip to process a series of instructions, Sony's system uses several chips to process parts of instructions at the same time. A central chip then combines the processed parts.

Mr. Tokunaga said the PlayStation would not have a major effect on Sony's earnings, because it will account for only a very small part of the company's sales.

Taiwan Challenge to Intel
 United Microelectronics Corp. introduced a computer processor Tuesday that is compatible with Intel Corp.'s 80486 chip, news agencies reported from Taiwan.

United Microelectronics, the

No. 2 semiconductor maker in Taiwan, said it would begin deliveries of the chip this month and that it already had 1 billion Taiwan dollars (\$38 million) of orders.

United's shares rose 1 dollar to 88 on Monday.

"This is a significant step for Taiwan," said Ben Lee, an electronics industry analyst with Wardley James Capel (Taiwan) Ltd. But he said United Microelectronics may face legal disputes with Intel, and delivery and profitability were uncertain.

Analysts said the announcement was timed to coincide with the company's sale Thursday of \$160 million of debt to foreigners, one of the largest ever by a Taiwan company.

The timing is deliberate — there's no doubt about that," said Jon Ross, chief of Taiwan research at H.G. Asia Securities. United Microelectronics will begin the sale of convertible bonds to investors in Hong Kong on Thursday, an executive familiar with the issue said.

The 486 chip is used as the central processing unit in many per-

sonal computers, although Intel's top-of-the-line Pentium model has begun to replace it.

United Microelectronics strove to play down the possibility of reprisals from Intel. "We are fully confident that our products do not infringe any Intel CPU patents or other related intellectual property," said the company's chairman, Robert Tsao.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

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(Continued From Page 17)

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En route. _____

Another Hot Potato

For Author Quayle

Dan Quayle — former vice president, possible presidential hopeful and proponent of the humble potato — came to New York City to sell his book, "Standing Firm," and ended up tugging with another hot potato, a three-syllable word. "What's your name?" the tanned and beaming politician asked a 5-year-old girl who had appeared before him in the Barnes & Noble store in New York, tendering two file folders to be photographed. "Samantha," answered her mother, Karen Dittmeier, "S.Y.M." Quayle began, treating the letters out loud. "S.A.M. Dittmeier corrected him, ever so politely. . . . Just as Quayle finished apologizing to one Republican he misquoted in his new memoir — Senator Bob Dole — another woman on the attack, Pat Buchanan, a commentator and former presidential hopeful, took issue with Quayle's remarks on Buchanan's speech to the 1992 Republican convention in the book. Quayle called the speech "a masterpiece," but at the time, Buchanan said, Quayle said "a great speech."

An unpublished letter shows that Marilyn Monroe tried to kill herself before her 1962 wedding to a drug-overdosed John F. Kennedy, according to a California auctioneer. "Odyssey Auctions" chairman, Bill Miller, said the actress outlined in the letter to her psychiatrist how she had attempted suicide. He gave no further details.

The director Billy Wilder got a warm reception when he returned to Austria, which he fled in the 1930s because of rising Nazism. The 88-year-old Wilder was seated at a dinner by Chancellor Franz Vranitzky. It was Wilder's first trip to Austria since 1938.

Tom Hanks dealt with misadventure by doing drugs — and his children came along. The actor told Vanity Fair that he used cocaine and marijuana. "And I realized early on that I couldn't do that. I thought that I can't be a responsible parent and do this," he said.

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Appears on Pages 4 & 17

Maya Lin: Art and the Discreet Architect

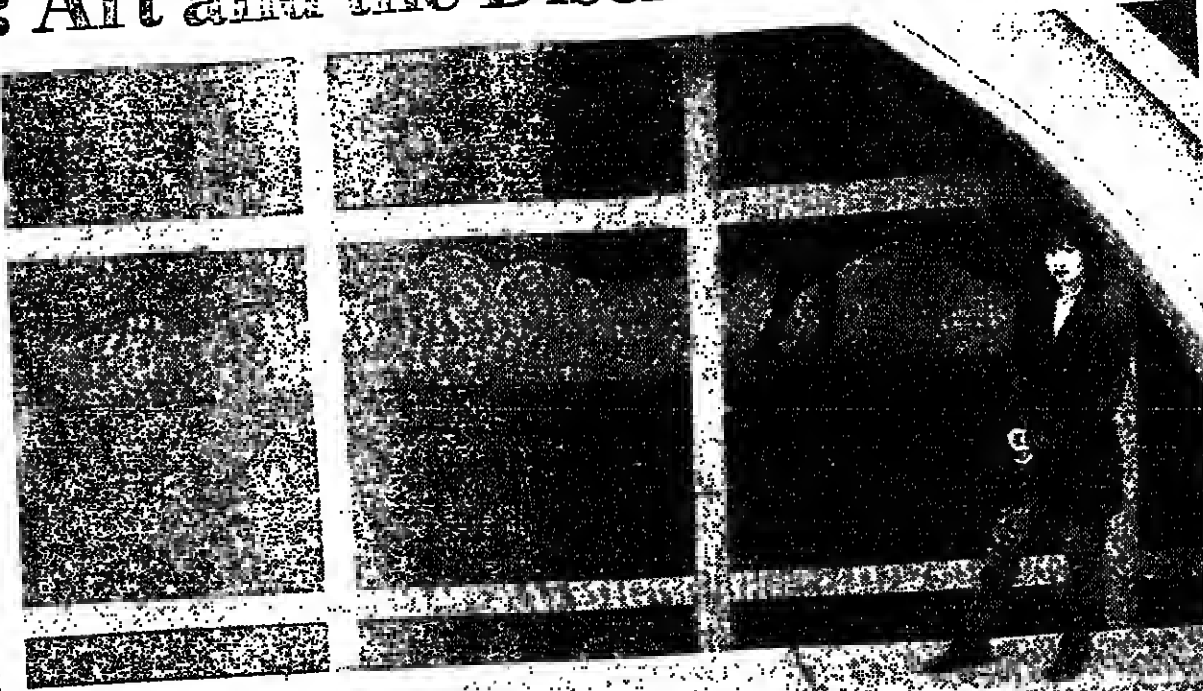
By Carol Vogel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Say Maya Lin's name to architects and they will tell you she's really an artist. Mention her to artists, and they'll start reeling off the architectural projects she has completed. Spending one's life walking a delicate tightrope isn't easy. Lin knows she doesn't really belong to any one camp.

"It's been exceedingly difficult and at times downright discouraging," she said, perched on the edge of a chair designed by Charles Eames, the 1950s architect, that occupies the front corner of her Manhattan office.

"There's an incredible suspicion that if you're interested in two different disciplines, then you treat them lightly. I love architecture and I love sculpture, but I could never choose. Sculpture to me is like poetry, and architecture is like prose."

Lin works in one plain room in a dilapidated building in the Bowery. Her telephone number is unlisted. As an architecture student at Yale, when she was the subject of international attention for her design of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, she said she "just wanted to disappear."



Maya Lin with her "Groundswell" sculpture reflected in a window at Ohio State University in Columbus.

That was 12 years ago. Now, at 34, with six public commissions in her credit and two more in the works, the thought of another spate of publicity still makes her want to hide.

"I'm like a turtle," she said. "I live in my own world. Just because my work is public, I am not."

Yet she is resigned to the fact that more publicity is inevitable. In the next few weeks, when her latest public commission, a sleek, 38-foot-long elliptical clock, is installed across from the ticket booth at the newly renovated 34th Street entrance to Pennsylvania Station, Lin's work will once again be very much in the public eye.

Five years in the making, the clock is a significant departure from her other projects, which range from a large grass artwork of repetitive waves in front of an aerospace company in Michigan to a 4,000-square-foot house in Santa Monica, California.

When she was at the Yale School of Architecture in the late 1970s and early 1980s, Lin said she was told by her professors she could either be an artist or an architect, but not both.

She remembers sneaking over to the art school to take sculpture classes. "I quickly got tired of paper architecture," she said, "of designing things that never got built."

Her commissions, for the most part, come by word of mouth. "Someone has to know someone who knows me to get my phone number," Lin said. Her most recent

architectural project involved renovating two floors of a loft building in SoHo for the Museum for African Art, where she used different colors to articulate the different galleries.

"The problem with architecture is that it's a greedy profession," she said. "It starts sucking up all your time. I'm nervous because I want to remain low key. I don't want to be overwhelmed by running a big firm and having to delegate authority. I like designing in the middle of the night. Being hands-on is important."

Several weeks before the museum in SoHo opened a little over a year ago, Lin spent every day on the site supervising and often hand-fitting the finishing touches herself.

The steel and maple reception desk was made by an opera singer turned cabinet-maker from Pennsylvania. The curved staircase design came from a friend's sketch," she said. "There's often a point when the architect in me stops and I want to do something that has the touch of a human hand."

She made and installed the copper pipes, or sculptured "trees" as she calls them, and the copper mesh screens at the museum's entrance.

Last fall she spent several weeks in Columbus, Ohio, planning "Groundswell," a three-level garden of sea-green crushed glass, which is the first permanent installation at the four-year-old Wexner Center for the Arts at Ohio State University.

Dressed in blue jeans, high boots and a mask, Lin directed a crew of six as 40 tons of recycled glass from the Ford Motor Company were hoisted by crane in a container-shaped sifter and poured in soft mounds that fell in just the right size and sequence in three levels of outdoor spaces that are part of the New York architect Peter Eisenman's stark building.

Lin calls the project her version of a Japanese Zen garden.

"I've learned to expect criticism when you do anything in public," she said. "But it still hurts."

Washington or Alabama but not in Ohio. Not in her home state. While her mother is from Shanghai and her father from Beijing, Lin grew up in Athens, Ohio, where her father (who died five years ago) was a ceramicist and dean of the art school at Ohio University. Her mother is a professor of literature there.

Right now most of her energy is spent finishing the clock for Pennsylvania Station. A crew of 16 have been working full time at a foundry in Long Island City, cutting the steel frame, and polishing, sandblasting, tinting and lacquering the aluminum.

The project is part of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority's Arts for Transit project, and Lin was chosen from a competition of artists who were invited to submit their work.

She says the work is reminiscent of "a solar eclipse." Rather than traditional hands, soft white light emanating from behind a moving disk will illuminate the numbers.

Once it's in place Lin hopes it will become the kind of landmark the famous clock at the Biltmore Hotel became after the hotel was built in 1913.

"I know this is an old-fashioned notion," she said with a deliberate pause. "But all I really want is to hear people say, 'Meet me under the clock,' and then I'll be happy to disappear again."

"I took it personally," she said. "Maybe I shouldn't have. At first I felt pain, but it quickly turned to anger. I expected this in

Take It From Cicero

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The high school flavor of the Washington news was more than the spirit of the times, so I took Rome off the shelf. Not always admirable, those Romans, but they wrote a muscular prose far more bracing than the hinting, hyper-inflated, empty-headed, tongue-twisting, death-savor English of Washington.

Here is Cicero, for instance, reminding us that "lustful pleasures cloud a man's judgment, obstruct his reasoning capacity and blind his intelligence."

If this seems pertinent just now, it is probably because the press seems about to embark on yet another earnest-Puritan exploration of Bill Clinton's pre-presidential sex life.

It is tempting to defend Clinton by noting that any American male under 75 who fails to behave goatishly at the drop of an eyelash risks disgracing the ideal of American manhood taught by our press, literature and entertainment.

Still, the American man's terrible conviction that he must remain a boy forever, while amusing diversions from the essence of Clinton's problem, Cicero states it with Roman Republican clarity of mind: "Let sensuality be present, and a good life becomes impossible."

He also mocks our prejudice against grown-up men by noting that in Rome the Senate was "an assembly of old men," which comes from the same Latin word as "senility."

Roman senators obviously did not have to look friskily how-did-it, as their American versions must to pass inspection by an electorate besotted with dreams of eternal youth. Reading Cicero makes you feel a delightful 2,000 years distant from high school.

Cicero's Rome also played politics more robustly than today's Washington. There we have Republican sex losers trying to undo the last election with hints that Clinton is a shady-buck artist and godless philanderer.

Plutarch's account of Cicero's end reminds us how real men, as opposed to Washington's eternal high-school boys, play political hardball. Cicero's politics had outraged Mark Antony, who seems to have

been more Al Capone than Richard Burton. When Antony's party prevailed over Cicero's, Antony sent killers in to cut Cicero's throat. When overtaken on his litter by the assassins, Plutarch says, Cicero ordered the litter set down.

"Holding his chin in his left hand, as he had a way of doing, he looked steadily at his murderers, his hair all unkempt and dusty and his face worn by anxiety. Most of those who were there covered their faces while Herennius was killing him. He was stabbed, stretching his neck out from the litter, being then in his 64th year. Following Antony's orders, Herennius cut off his head and his hands, with which he wrote his speeches against Antony."

Antony had head and hands brought in Rome and publicly displayed, "a sight to make Romans shudder," says Plutarch. "for they saw there, they thought, not Cicero's face but an image of Antony's soul."

Antony's Rome had grown more civilized than the Rome of the early kings. The historian Livy, describing how King Tullus dealt with an unfaithful ally named Mettius around 670 B.C., shows a delicacy that suggests how little progress we have made these past 2,000 years.

Addressing Mettius, Tullus says, "were you capable of learning loyalty to abide by your word, I should have let you live. . . . But you are not capable. . . . Yesterday you could not decide between Fidenae and Rome; doubtless it was a painful division of mind — but today the division of your body will be more painful still."

Then, writes Livy, "Two chariots were brought up, each drawn by four horses. Mettius was tied, at spread-eagle, to both of them. At the touch of the whip the two teams sprang forward in opposite directions, carrying with them the fragments of the strangled body still held by the ropes. All eyes were averted from the disgusting spectacle — never, in all our history, repeated."

"That was the first and last time that fellow-countrymen of ours inflicted a punishment so utterly without regard to the laws of humanity. Save for that one instance we can fairly claim to have been content with more humane forms of punishment than any other nation."

New York Times Service

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe				Asia			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
Algeria	17/22	12/23	11/22	Shanghai	23/29	24/27	23/27
Amsterdam	20/26	12/23	11/22	Seoul	23/29	24/27	23/27
Athens	19/26	9/48	21/70	Tokyo	23/29	24/27	23/27
Berlin	21/70	13/26	23/73	Beijing	23/29	24/27	23/27
Bombay	22/71	13/26	23/73	Calcutta	23/29	24/27	23/27
Buenos Aires	20/26	12/23	11/22	Harbin	23/29	24/27	23/27
Cardiff	21/70	13/26	23/73	Hong Kong	23/29	24/27	23/27
Cairo	22/71	13/26	23/73	Kobe	23/29	24/27	23/27
Canton	22/71	13/26	23/73	Manila	23/29	24/27	23/27
Chengdu	22/71	13/26	23/73	Osaka	23/29	24/27	23/27
Colon	22/71	13/26	23/73	Shanghai	23/29	24/27	23/27
Dallas	22/71	13/26	23/73	Taipei	23/29	24/27	23/27
Dublin	22/71	13/26	23/73	Tokyo	23/29	24/27	23/27
Edinburgh	22/71	13/26	23/73				
Geneva	22/71	13/26	23/73				
Helsinki	22/71	13/26	23/73				
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Washington	22/71	13/26	23/73				
Zurich	22/71	13/26	23/73				

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Solution to Puzzle of May 10

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